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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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SMALL HOPE FOR CLOSURE

The Old Senate Rules Likely to Stand for the Present.

TARIFF REFORM, TOO, MUST WAIT

Improbable That Any Action Will Be Taken Upon the "Popgun" Bills — Another Conference To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Whatever hope there may have been at the beginning of the session that the Democrats of the Senate would amend the rules, pass the Free Sugar, Free Coal, and Free Iron bills, and in other ways try to redeem the record which they established last Summer, has been much weakened in the last twenty-four hours. The conference held yesterday develope a wide difference of opinion among the leaders, and to-day fresh evidence has been given that on the important subject of closure and the individual tariff bills the Democrats are as far apart as they were when the main Tariff bill was under consideration. The action of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee yesterday at their first meeting since the recess convinced close observers that it was not their intention to advise any action on the tariff bills. Both Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Harris took the ground that it would be impolitic to make further efforts at this time to revise the tariff law, and Mr. Aldrich informed them that under no circumstances would the Republicans permit them to do any tariff tinkering even should they decide to undertake the task.

The attitude of the Chairman of the Finance Committee and his chief ally naturally caused disappointment to Democratic Senators who desire to make an effort to carry out the programme adopted by the House in the closing hours of the last session. As already told in these dispatches, both Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Harris repeated in the conference room the statements they had made earlier in the day, and showed conclusively that they were opposed to the plan to force action upon the bills. Although several Senators who long have been opposed to closure came out yesterday in support of the resolutions authorizing the Committee on Rules to bring in amendments to enable the majority to force a vote, enough was said to indicate that many of those present would not aid the attack upon the traditions of the body.

There is to be another Democratic caucus to-morrow, but so far few Senators have been found who believe that it will bring about closure. The fate of the supplementary Tariff bills hangs upon the closure movement. The Republicans have notified their opponents that none of the bills shall be passed, and they have furthermore announced their intention to obstruct any effort to change the rules. "Even if the majority should decide to support a closure amendment, it would be powerless to carry out its purpose without the aid of the Vice President. On him would fall the responsibility of shutting off debate and bringing the proposition to a vote. The Republicans say they do not believe Mr. Stevenson would care to engage in such a revolutionary proceeding as this would be, but the friends of the Vice President say that he would undoubtedly be equal to the emergency should it be forced upon him.

It is plain that there will be no attempt to push a vote for closure unless it shall be assured that every Democratic vote would be cast for it, and such an assurance is not forthcoming. A half dozen Democratic Senators to-day told a correspondent of The New-York Times that they did not believe that the rules would be changed or that the Tariff bills would be passed. This opinion is based on knowledge of the dissensions in the Democratic column and of the intentions of the Republicans.

While there are some Republicans who would be glad to have the previous question authorized in the Senate, most of them insist upon a continuance of the present system on the ground that, until they shall be in a position to frame a complete policy for legislation themselves, they do not care to open the way to indiscriminate legislation. The silver Republicans, and for that matter many of the silver Democrats, do not feel like putting themselves in a position to be ruled by men holding different financial views who might unite on the currency system.

Senator Dubois to-day discussed this question without reserve. "The Republicans," he said, "intend to oppose in a dignified manner the enactment of any legislation except the appropriation bills. The silver and gold men on the Republican side have reached the same conclusion regarding financial legislation, although by different roads. The gold men who would naturally favor the adoption of some such plan as President Cleveland has suggested are unwilling that the Democrats should gain the credit for its enactment into law, while the silver men will oppose, both at this session and the next, any financial legislation designed to increase the volume of currency by the addition of silver. We believe that Mr. Carlisle's plan is but another expedient which will aid the banks without affording any permanent settlement of the money question. The silver party of the Senate is opposed to any attempt to pass silver bills at this session or the next. It realizes that silver legislation is impossible with Mr. Cleveland in the White House, and prefers to let the whole subject rest until the people in the next campaign can express their sentiment regarding it. We do not believe that any measure short of absolute free coinage could prove permanently beneficial."

Mr. Vest to-day made his promised speech on his resolution calling for closure, but threw cold water on the proposition at the very outset of his remarks by expressing the opinion that under no conditions could the "pop-gun" bills be passed in this session. Mr. Vest ought to know that the adoption of closure would make possible the passage of these bills, and it is not surprising, therefore, that doubt has arisen regarding his sincerity. Mr. Harris took issue with him regarding the propriety of acting upon the resolution in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and by his remarks directed attention anew to the differences existing on the Democratic side of the chamber. Mr. Vest finally agreed to let the matter go over until to-morrow, promising that he would then ask that a vote be taken on his proposition.

MR. VEST SPEAKS FOR CLOSURE.

He Explains to the Senate How He Came to Change His Mind.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—When the closure resolution offered by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) yesterday was laid before the Senate to-day, it was modified by Mr. Vest so as to make it provide that the Committee on Rules shall report, not later than the 15th inst., a plan, by proper limitations

Continued on Page 8.

A NEW POSTMASTER FOR ALBANY

Rumor Suggests the Name of Francis H. Woods—Senator Murphy Would Not Oppose the Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It is expected that before many days the President will send to the Senate nominations to several important New-York State offices; among them is mentioned that of a Postmaster at Albany.

The report has reached Washington by way of New-York that Mr. Cleveland will nominate Francis H. Woods of Albany to this responsible position.

Mr. Woods is supported for the place by Representative Tracey, and the report is in circulation that, in the event that Woods should be named, Senator Murphy would oppose his confirmation.

When this statement was brought to his notice to-night, Mr. Murphy said that he had no information bearing on the subject, but that he certainly would not offer any opposition should Mr. Woods be nominated.

It is known here that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Woods are friends, but it is not believed that the former has been asked to use his influence in behalf of the latter's candidacy.

The impression has prevailed here that, inasmuch as Judge Herrick of Albany favors the nomination of James A. Rooney of Albany to be Postmaster, the President would not care to stir up any dissensions in the ranks of the Albany Democracy by naming a man who is not personally acceptable to Mr. Herrick.

In view of the difference of opinion existing among Albany Democrats on the subject of the Postmastership, it is possible that the President may not be in a hurry to fill the place.

SUNK BY THE STEAMER DORIAN

THE SCHOONER CLARA E. SIMPSON LOST WITH THREE MEN.

The Steamer's Captain Made a Wrong Calculation—The Sunken Vessel Was Loaded with Stone.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 5.—The British tramp steamer Dorian, Capt. Henry Bermpohl, bound from New-York to Halifax, N. S.) Light, ran into and sank instantly the schooner Clara E. Simpson of Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. John C. Hontvet, at 11 o'clock last night off Eaton's Neck, in Long Island Sound. Three of the crew were lost.

The Lost.

The following is a list of the men who were drowned or killed:

AIKLAND, JOHN, sailor.

HONTVET, HANS, of Portsmouth, N. H. He leaves a wife and seven children.

WILLIAMS, W., of East Boston, Mass. He leaves a wife and one child.

The Simpson was bound from Somes Sound, Maine, for New-York, with paving stones. She was passing Eaton's Neck, when a big steamer showed up, Capt. Hontvet, seeing her lights plainly as she came down the Sound toward him, at a speed of about twelve knots. The Simpson proceeded to a point two or three miles north-northwest from Eaton's Neck, when the steamer hit her forward of the mizzenmast and sent her to the bottom. Capt. Hontvet saw a collision was inevitable, and shouted to those of the crew near enough to hear him to take to the fore rigging. This course he and two sailors took, and their lives were saved, but the mate, steward, and one sailor had not time to obey the command and went down with the vessel.

The Dorian crashed into the schooner nearly amidships on the starboard side, striking her a glancing blow that opened up the side of the vessel and sent the mizzenmast upon deck and into the water. Capt. Hontvet says that the steamer's short jibboom struck the mizzenmast of the Simpson, thus preventing the steamer from hitting the schooner with full force, else it would have sent the steamer to the bottom also, as the shock would have been like hitting a rock. Capt. Hontvet's brother, Hans, of Portsmouth, Steward W. Williams of East Boston, and John Aikland, made an effort to get the boat from the davits, but before they could do it they went down with the vessel or were struck by the falling mizzenmast and were killed.

The Dorian stopped and put out a boat to pick up the crew of the Simpson, and waited about the scene of the collision nearly four hours before she started east to this port. Capt. Hontvet, the first of the survivors picked up, had been carried a mile from where the vessel went down. His head and ear were badly cut when his body was thrown against the sharp bow of the Dorian. Thomas Laurell was next found clinging to pieces of timber held under his arms, between which he kept afloat. Alfred Hingrem, the last man picked up, managed to keep on top of the water by means of a box on one side and a cabin door on the other. He was not rescued for an hour after his companions, and was almost exhausted.

Capt. Bermpohl of the Dorian was at the wheel when the collision occurred. The pilot had been below, and just came up before the vessels came together. The Captain said he saw the lights on the schooner, but supposed he could cross her bow all right, but she was too near and the disaster came. Capt. Hontvet declares the steamer was but one point on his weather bow when she sheared to cross. If she had been kept on her course the collision would have been averted. The Dorian received slight damage. The Simmons was of 371 tons. Her master was part owner and had been on the vessel ten years. She was uninsured. The Dorian is of 667 tons, and formerly belonged to the Anchor Line. She is now owned by J. E. Kerr & Co., 41 Beaver Street, New-York.

Sugar Importers Appeal for Relief.

George Mosle, John Farr, John E. Leech, L. H. Lefferts, and P. J. Smith were appointed at a meeting of sugar importers as a committee to present their grievances to Secretary Carlisle.

The importers complain of discriminations against them in appraisements, and they will try to obtain an order which will secure uniform appraisements. Osgood Welsh, who presided at the importers' meeting on Tuesday, will accompany the committee to Washington.

The importers will meet next Wednesday to receive the committee's report.

Secretary Herbert's Clemency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The court-martial which tried Lieut. Fisher, navigating officer of the Adams, for allowing that vessel to run aground on the Pribilov Islands last Summer, found him guilty of negligence, and sentenced him to suspension from rank and duty for a year, with a recommendation to clemency. Secretary Herbert to-day reduced the time to six months, as in the case of Executive Officer Norton, whose case was acted upon yesterday.

A WONDER.

Everybody will be astonished and pleased at the artistic and literary excellence of the special Christmas number of The New-York Herald, which will be published next Sunday. Price, as usual, Five Cents.—Adv.

WILL PAY ITS DIVIDEND

After All the Talk About the Sugar Industry Being Ruined.

THE SUGAR TRUST'S DEVIOUS WAYS

Speculators Had a Rare Chance for a Quick Turn — Sales Reached 170,482 Shares—Mr. Havemeyer's Statements.

Reports that the Sugar Trust Directors would declare the usual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock gave speculators in yesterday's market a rare chance for a quick turn. They improved it by booming the stock for an advance of three points between morning and afternoon.

They made for it also the most active day in its lively career, sales reaching 170,482 shares. The price opened at 86, advanced to 89, and closed at 88⅞. Confirmation of the reports, coming after the market had closed, put fresh life into the element known as "the curb," which took chances on to-day's quotations, with sales at 90.

Official notice of the action of the Directors was promulgated over the signature of John E. Searles so that there might be no doubt of its authenticity. It was as follows:

The Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company has this day declared the following dividends, payable Jan. 2, 1895:

On that portion of the preferred stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1¾ per cent.; on that portion of the preferred stock which is entitled to semi-annual dividends, 3½ per cent.; on the common stock a dividend of 3 per cent, all payable out of earnings made prior to Sept. 1.

The transfer books will close on Dec. 12 at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 3.

It was announced verbally that the Directors had decided to try to justify the trust with Congress, and would issue a statement to-day to correct public misapprehension that greed and corruption had anything to do with the sugar industry, as managed by the trust.

Yesterday's action changed the opinion of no one in the market with regard to the trust's purposes. The stock usually leads the market in activity, and that is enough to draw its speculative following.

Feelings of speculators would not have been touched, so long as they could keep in the current, if the dividend had been passed altogether, or if it had been doubled. If the announcement in the official notice that the dividend would be paid from earnings to Sept. 1 was intended to convey the impression that since that time business had languished or had gone on at a loss, it failed in its purpose. Operators were in Sugar for yesterday's quotations only, not for inferences or possible developments some other time.

Despite their entire lack of faith in whatever may emanate unofficially from trust sources, comment was general upon recent performances in that quarter. It was recalled that only one week ago President Havemeyer had declared in an interview with himself that the business was a losing one, and that he spoiled Thanksgiving for several thousand workingmen and uncounted holders of the stock by saying positively that the refineries would at once be closed. To emphasize his statement he proposed to throw out of work 50,000 men, when the trust pays wages to less than one-fifth that number.

When the holiday had passed, and Mr. Havemeyer's associates had discredited his statement, brokers for manipulators of the stock were sent into the stock market to bolster it with matched orders. There game was so transparent that it failed to make even an appearnce of panic, and the stock, which should have gone to pieces if Mr. Havemeyer had been believed, broke only two or three points. The next day it nearly recovered its loss.

Then Mr. Havemeyer, in a second interview with himself, expressed wonder how the public had got the notion that the refineries were to be closed.

In this interview he persisted in saying that the sugar industry had been ruined. Wall Street supposed that this repetition must have been intended to create doubt regarding the dividend. The Directors should have met Tuesday to declare the dividend. Matters were so gloomy at the office of the trust, however, that Monday afternoon it was said that the meeting might not be held until to-day, and that probably the dividend would not be considered until next week.

Operators who could stand a small dip in the stock thereupon concluded that the time had come to buy it. Those who acted on this impression had a rich reward yesterday.

The prospect that the trust may issue a statement or appeal to-day intended to mollify the sturdy recommendation in the President's message that Congress recall its favors was not surprising in view of the past impudence of that corporation. The so-called resolutions in this line will be read with much interest by dealers who like amusing literature.

Suggestions from the trust that Mr. Havemeyer was overruled yesterday by his fellow-Directors raised a smile. The one thing about affairs of the trust in which Wall Street belief has never been shaken is that when Mr. Havemeyer takes snuff the other trust Directors always sneeze.

Quay Introduces a Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Quay to-day introduced an amendment to the Sugar bill as passed by the House and reported to the Senate. The amendment provides for striking out the one-eighth of a cent per pound differential on sugar. Mr. Quay said that the Democrats had been talking a great deal about the Sugar Trust, and at the same time were endeavoring to dodge the issue. His amendment would, he said, bring them face to face with the Sugar Trust, and put them on record.

Durland in His Own Defense.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 5.—Dr. John H. Durland, President of the Provident Bond and Investment Company, who is on trial in the United States District Court on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, testified in his own behalf to-day.

Durland declared that the Provident Company was a perfectly legitimate enterprise, which had paid 29 per cent. in dividends. He said he had organized several similar companies. Several other witnesses testified in Durland's behalf.

New-Canaan Ticket Office Robbed.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 5.—The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad ticket office at New-Canaan was entered by burglars last night. The safe was blown open. The ticket office was wrecked by the explosion. There were $85 in currency and two checks, one for $150 and another for a small amount, taken. The ticket case was not disturbed.

LEVI'S ATTACK ON THE RABBIS

It Calls Forth a Strong Protest, Which Is Sustained by the American Hebrew Congregations.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—At to-day's meeting of the American Hebrew congregations the annual oration, by Leo Levi of Galveston, delivered yesterday, provoked much and varied criticism. Mr. Levi's oration comprehended a series of severe strictures on the attacks on reformed Judiasm, which, it was asserted, were endangering the very edifice of the Israelite faith. Especially was the speaker severe on the rabbis, and his remarks created a profound sensation.

At present, the conference seems to be composed in the majority of reformers—at least the lay delegates are reformers.

The first business of the meeting to-day was a protest from the rabbis, who denounced Levi's strictures as unjust and his conclusions as erroneous. The protest was signed by Dr. Wise, President of the Hebrew College, and other leading lay and clerical delegates. This precipitated the discussion, which at times assumed a very personal character, and in all respects the meeting was about as turbulent as a ward mass meeting. Finally, Dr. Wise arose and a hush fell on the noisy meeting. He denounced the author of the adverse criticisms on the Jewish rabbis and the turbulent character of the meeting to-day. He said:

The newspaper men are here, and your proceedings will be published to the world. What position does it place you and me in? You represent Jewish congregations. I am the representative of the rabbinate of America. That is the position we find ourselves in. Are you going to allow such strictures to be cast upon the rabbinate without a protest? To do so would be an outrage, and must not be permitted.

Much more the doctor said, and one thing he was accorded which no other speaker was granted, and that was an absolutely quiet, respectful hearing. The speaker referred to the compromise made between the orthodox and reformed Jews when the college was first organized, and told how it was agreed that all debatable or controversial subjects should be avoided. Dr. Wise was loudly applauded as he moved to his seat. The protest then came up for debate on motion to have it spread on the minutes of the conference. The Chairman ruled that the yeas had it, and the motion was ordered spread on the minutes.

POISONED HER FIVE CHILDREN

Four of Them Dead as a Result of the Crime of an Insane Mother—Intended to Kill Herself.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Louis Alberti, wife of a butcher, was arrested this morning at 2 o'clock at the instance of her relatives on the charge of insanity. Her arrest is the result of the poisoning by her of her five children. Four of them are dead. The fifth, a girl of sixteen years, may recover.

Mrs. Alberti called her children into the dining room, at about 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening, and gave them some wine. While doing so, Mr. Alberti stepped in from his butcher's shop and asked her what she was doing. She replied that she was giving the children some wine, and asked him if he wished some. He replied in the affirmative, and she immediately changed the bottle and glass and gave him other wine. Mr. Alberti noticed this, but paid no attention to the matter at the time, and when one of the children said that its mother had put poison in the wine, he said no, that the wine was all right, and went back to the butcher's shop.

After the father had gone out, the same child told its mother that she had poisoned them, but she denied it, and pushed the children away from her and told them to go to bed. They started to obey, but before they could get to bed they were attacked with cramps, and their cries brought their father to the scene. When he saw the condition of the children, he asked his wife, who was sitting with her hands folded and paying no attention to their sufferings, what was the matter. She replied that she had put morphine into the wine, as she wanted to kill the children and herself, but that his coming in had prevented her from taking any of the poisoned wine.

Murder for Insurance Suspected.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The police have secured no clue to the murderer of Miss Ging, who was found dead in the roadway, in the suburbs of this city, night before last. Harry Hayward, the young man in whose favor the life insurance policies were made out, is practically under arrest. The theory now held by the authorities is one of conspiracy; that Miss Ging was killed either by Hayward or an accomplice for the sake of the insurance money. The alibi established by Hayward is being carefully looked into.

He Shot His Tormentor.

PARIS, Ky., Dec. 5.—Jack Howerton, a son of prominent white people, arrived to-day with his negro bride, to whom he was married at Cincinnati yesterday.

The station was crowded and the chaffing of the couple was incessant. Becoming enraged, Howerton shot into the crowd, wounding Ed Coughlin, a bystander. He was overpowered and rushed to jail. The neighbors had arranged to punish him to-night for, as they claim, disgracing his parents.

Shot Because He Wouldn't Marry.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Dec. 5.—Early this evening a young widow named Josephine Begin, entered the butcher's stall of J. Herbert, in this city, and upon receiving a negative reply from him as to whether he would marry her, fired two shots at him, and one at his assistant.

Herbert was hit, and it is thought he will die. His assistant was not injured.

New-Orleans Alderman Convicted.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—Numa Dudoussat, a member of the City Council, charged with bribery, was convicted to-day, with a recommendation to mercy. The jury was out about sixty hours. Dudoussat is the second Alderman who has come to trial. Eight additional members are indicted and are awaiting trial.

Fire Patrolman Barnett Hurt.

William Barnett, thirty-two years old, of 152 Second Street, a member of Fire Patrol No. 2, while working at the scene of Tuesday night's big fire at 547 Broadway, had his right arm severely gashed yesterday morning. The wound was dressed by an ambulance surgeon at the Mulberry Street Police Station.

Thirteen Skeletons Unearthed.

QUEBEC, Dec. 5.—Soldiers working on Citadel Hill to-day unearthed thirteen skeletons. They are supposed to be some of the remains of Gen. Montgomery's army.

Dry Royal

Result of progress, Fine French Wine $21 per doz. —Adv.

CRUSHED UNDER A MOTOR

Miss Annie Clark Injured on the Elevated Railroad Track.

SHE MAY HAVE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

The Porter Says She Threw Herself Before the Engine—Another Story Says She Lost Her Balance and Fell.

Miss Annie Clark, the twenty-two-year-old daughter of John Godfrey Clark, a well-known restaurant man, was run over and perhaps fatally injured on the Ninth Avenue branch of the elevated railway at Seventy-second Street last night. Whether it was an accident or an attempt at suicide is not known.

According to one story, the woman, in company with her sister, Mrs. Nellie Hickey of 170 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and the latter's little daughter, entered the up-town station and went out on the platform at Seventy-second Street at 6:45 o'clock. The child, Gracie, according to this account, began romping around the platform, and in her frolicking got too near the edge of the platform, and was about to fall in front of a train which was approaching when she was grasped by Miss Clark and pulled back from danger.

The woman, however, lost her balance and fell on the track right in front of the train, drawn by Engine No. 208, in charge of Charles W. Fulling. The engine passed over her legs. The right one was cut above the knee, and the left one above the ankle.

The other story is—and this story is related by the colored porter, George C. Wren—that the woman deliberately threw herself in front of the train. He declares that there was no child near the edge of the platform at or before the time of the accident. To further substantiate the suicide theory, the fact that Miss Clark was suffering from nervous prostration and melancholia and was only a few days ago released from the asylum at Amityville, L. I., is pointed to.

At the house of the young lady's father, 178 West Seventy-third Street, it was said that it was true that Miss Clark was suffering from nervousness, but there was a disinclination to discuss the accident.

Policeman Hunt, from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, heard the woman's screams a half block away. Upon reaching the station he jumped on the track and pulled the pin connecting the engine with the train. He found Miss Clark just back of the forward trucks of the first car. When he reached her she shouted: "Officer, don't let the train start, or it will kill me!"

The policeman had to cut her clothing to extricate the woman from the position in which she was lying. An ambulance was called, and she was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

The engineer made a quick stop, for when Miss Clark fell on the track the train was not more than five feet from her.

At the hospital Dr. Douglass Ewell amputated the right leg just below the hip, and the left foot above the ankle. Miss Clark's condition is extremely critical.

Mrs. Hickey was at the hospital, but was in such a nervous condition that the doctors were obliged to send her home. She fainted once while in the office.

Dr. Felix Inabile of 1,672 Lexington Avenue is the family physician of the Clarks. He called at the hospital shortly after Mrs. Clark was admitted, and told the night clerk that he was not surprised at the accident; that the girl was of a very melancholy temperament, and that her disposition bordered on suicidal mania. He said that just prior to her being sent to the asylum, he was called to the house to attend her. She at that time had attempted to strangle herself with a pocket handkerchief.

Last Summer, he said, she attempted suicide, while at Coney Island bathing, by drowning. She was prevented in this by one of the life-saving station men. She has several times attempted to take her life by forcing teaspoons down her throat. The doctor said that he had advised the family not to allow her to go walking without a female companion. At the time of her attempt upon her life at Coney Island she told her sister the reason why she did it was because she had a great secret. The doctor said he thought it was some love affair.

CLUNG TO THE CAR GATE.

Miss Hattie Deitz Slightly Hurt at an Elevated Station.

A woman, who said her name was Hattie Deitz and her home 300 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, slightly hurt her right ankle last evening at the elevated railroad station at Park Place.

At the time of the accident she was with a man, who said he was Frederick Keeler of 785 Seventh Avenue.

The woman was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, but as she was not badly hurt, she and her companion went to the Church Street Station House to explain the accident.

Miss Deitz told the Sergeant that she had met her companion, who she said was a lawyer, by appointment, at the Astor House during the afternoon, and that they had drank several cocktails. When she attempted to board the train at Park Place to go home, she slipped, and before she could recover herself the train had started.

She clung to the gate and was brought in contact with the end of the guard rail of the platform and thrown violently to one side.

As a second ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital said the woman was but slightly injured, Sergt. Porter allowed her to depart.

Fell Near Her Husband's Feet.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Robert Z. Liddle, a private patient in the Albany City Hospital, jumped from the third-story window last night, and died from her injuries this morning. In its descent the body struck the pavement a few feet in front of Mr. Liddle, who was passing along the street on his way to visit the invalid. The woman had been sitting with the nurse and had asked her for a drink of water. While the nurse was gone for it the delirious woman threw up the sash and leaped out.

Fire in Warren Street.

There was a slight fire about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the basement of the three-story building at 112 Warren Street, occupied by Furman & Page, commission merchants. Five engines and one fireboat responded to the alarm. The flames were quickly extinguished. The damage was slight.

Elevators for the Custom House.

Collector Kilbreth returned from Washington yesterday. As a result of his visit, the Custom House will be equipped with elevators. There is no immediate prospect of the enlargement of the building by the addition of two stories, as he had hoped might be done.

CHIEF OF THE GANG CONVICTED

The Post Office Conspiracy by Which the Government and Many Merchants Were Swindled.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—Charles P. Barrett, the Spartanburg attorney who was the centre of what has been known as the great conspiracy of Postmasters to defraud the United States Government and rob merchants and business houses in all parts of the country, was placed on trial in the United States Court here to-day on one of the many charges against him, and was promptly convicted. If convicted of all the other charges against him, he will doubtless spend the rest of his days in the Government prison at Columbus, Ohio.

The charge against him to-day was the forgery of the name of an old mail carrier to a Treasury pay warrant. The evidence against him was overwhelming, and his own was most damaging. Witnesses are on hand from all over the country for the other cases.

Barrett was influential in politics, and at one time his appointment as Chief Clerk in the Attorney General's office at Washington was thought assured. The conspirators, through influence, got Postmasters appointed at places where there were really no Post Offices. Often the name of the Postmaster was given to these alleged places, to show that the man was very highly respected in his community. They swindled the Government by fraudulent collection and sale of stamps and on a fraudulent warrant, and used the mails to swindle merchants in New-York and all over the country. They got pianos, organs, safes, sewing machines, saw mills, carriages, and all kinds of machinery. They would cancel about eight dollars' worth of postage stamps and report to the Government a cancellation of one hundred dollars' worth. Inspector Peer got at the bottom of the conspiracy about a year ago.

Some of the other cases against Barrett will probably be called to-morrow. He is still out on $10,000 bond.

TO ACT ON FATHER DUCEY'S CASE

COUNCIL OF THE ARCHDIOCESE TO MEET TO-MORROW.

Count Loubat's Good Offices in the Priest's Behalf—Financial Affairs of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Council of the Archdiocese of New-York will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the archiepiscopal palace, corner of Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Archbishop Corrigan will preside.

The other members of the Council are the Vicars General of the Archdiocese, Mgr. Farley of St. Gabriel's Church and Father Mooney of the Sacred Heart; Fathers McGean of St. Peter's, Edwards of the Immaculate Conception, Flood of St. John the Evangelist, and Penny of Kingston.

This will be the most important meeting held in several years, owing to the serious matters upon which the Council will be asked to act. Among other matters to be considered will be Father Ducey's defiance of the Archbishop's order to remain away from the meetings of the Lexow committee.

As matters now stand, Father Ducey is charged with open defiance of the Archbishop's order to remain away from the meetings of the Lexow committee. His attendance was looked upon by friends of both the Archbishop and himself as a serious offense against express orders from ecclesiastical authority and as sure to bring censure.

The Archbishop has announced that he will not act in the case at present, but will wait a few days. The delay is due to the good offices of Count Loubat, on whom the Archbishop called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a few days ago, and with whom he had a long and excited conversation on Father Ducey's defiance to his orders.

The first matter to be taken up by the Council will be probably the involved financial affairs of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The cathedral has a debt of $400,000, on which the Trustees pay an annual interest of $18,000. To meet this and pay the running expenses of the parish, Father Lavelle says in a circular recently issued to the parishioners, has been a serious problem. Out of the church revenues the Archbishop receives a salary of $4,000 a year and the support and maintenance of his establishment on Madison Avenue, given him as actual pastor of the church. This is outside the cathadraticum paid him as Archbishop by the different parishes. The salary of $1,000 to the rector, Father Lavelle, and the salaries of $600 each to the assistant priests, with their board and lodging, and the keeping of the rector's house at the corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street, also come out of this income, besides the salaries of organist, singers, sexton, and others who work about the church. These, with the expenses necessary for keeping so large a church in repair, renewing vestments, and other incidentals, make large inroads into the revenues. The maintenance of the new seminary now building at Yonkers will add considerably to these expenses.

The largest annual income of the cathedral is said to have been $80,000, while the expenses reach $100,000. The bazaar now being held at the Grand Central Palace was begun with a view to bridge over this deficit temporarily.

Another matter for the Council to act upon will be the choosing of a successor to Father Clancy of St. Ann's Church, East Twelfth Street, who died a few days ago.

MR. CROKER VISITS WASHINGTON

A Guest of Senator Murphy—On His Way to the Belle Mende Farm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Richard Croker came to Washington to-day and is the guest of Senator Murphy.

It is understood that Mr. Croker is on his way to Tennessee to visit the Belle Meade Stock Farm, of which he is part owner, and that he stopped over in Washington to pay his respects to Mr. Murphy and his family and, incidentally, to take a look at Congress. He will probably remain a day or two.

Fire in ex-Mayor Cooper's House.

A fire shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 12 North Washington Place, the residence of ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, did $25 damage.

The blaze was in a room on the third floor. It was caused by a leak in the gas pipe.

Senator Hill Going to Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 5.—Senator David B. Hill of New-York arrived in Jacksonville to-night, from the Indian River country, where he has been for two weeks. The Senator will leave for Washington in the morning.

Fifteen Deaths from Scarlet Fever.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Scarlet fever is prevalent at High Bridge, this county. Fifteen children have died from the disease within the last few days. All the schools have been closed.

HE ACCUSES M'LAUGHLIN

Capt. Costello Tells a Remarkable Story of Police Brutality.

TREATED LIKE A BEAST, HE SAYS

The Lexow Committee Discusses the Superintendent's Power to Enter One's Home — More Bribery Testimony.

The fact that the Superintendent of Police of this city is clothed with authority enabling him to cause any person's home to be invaded on the pretense that it may be suspected of being used for improper purposes was brought out by Recorder-elect Goff and Mr. Moss before the Lexow committee yesterday.

Mr. Goff declared that instances could be cited where the power had been outrageously abused, and he advised the abrogation of the law which gives such authority to the Superintendent. The members of the committee agreed that it was unjust and a defiance of the fundamental law of the land, and doubted its constitutionality.

The question as to whether the social evil could be eradicated was also discussed by the Senators. Mr. Goff said that later on remedies would be suggested.

Several stories of police brutality were related by witnesses. Inspector McLaughlin was accused by Augustine E. Costello, author of "Our Police Protectors," of beating him in the First Precinct Station with a pair of brass knuckles and of other outrageous treatment.

Capt. Haughey was charged with similar brutality by Placido Galingo, who declared that the Captain conspired to get him out of a house in West Third Street, in order that it might be tenanted by dissolute women.

Bribed Two Captains, He Says.

Positive charges of bribery were made against Capts. Slevin and Stephenson by Marcus B. McCarty, a former saloon keeper, who said he paid them money so that he could violate the Sunday law.

Another witness told the committee how Policeman Zimmerman of the Fifteenth Precinct gouged out his eye with a club.

Mrs. Grannis, the leader of the crusade against décolletée gowns, was present at the hearing. So was Father Ducey.

Senator Lexow, just before the beginning of the session, called Mr. Goff's attention to a new "green-goods" circular. It showed that the "green-goods" men had shifted their base of operations to the village of Westchester. Mr. Goff took the circular for future reference.

Ralph Angelo of 151 Bleecker Street, the first witness, told how, more than a year ago, Policeman Zimmerman of the Fifteenth Precinct knocked out his eye with a club. Angelo said that he was trying to separate several fighters in his hallway, when Zimmerman entered and struck him in the eye. Zimmerman, he said, arrested him, and he was taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where he engaged a lawyer, whose name he could not remember. The lawyer told him that he would have to pay him $75, of which $25 was for Zimmerman, in order to get free. He gave the money to the lawyer and saw him hand money to Zimmerman. The Judge, he said, discharged him without asking him any questions.

Mr. Moss endeavored to get an admission from Frank Kammata, a saloon keeper of 232 Park Row, that he had paid Policemen Masterson and Kehoe a sum of money on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 23, 1894, so that they would not arrest him for keeping open in violation of law.

Kammata declared that nothing of the kind had happened.

Miss Rebecca Fream's Experience.

Miss Rebecca Fream, the city missionary of 33 Cannon Street, said that on Sunday two weeks ago she saw a saloon open at Ridge and Stanton Streets, while a drunken policeman stood in front of it. She ordered him to make an arrest, and had to drag him into the saloon and command him to push open the door. Inside seven men stood drinking at the bar, on which there were three full glasses of beer. After a good deal of argument on her part, the policeman arrested the man behind the bar.

Miss Fream appeared next morning in the Essex Market Court, where Justice Feitner sat. The Justice told her he could not take a complaint for Sunday selling, but only for exposure of the liquor. After waiting there an hour and a half for the Judge to think it over, the prisoner was put under bonds for trial. The Judge told her he did not think she would make much out of the case, and then abused her until she got out of court. While waiting for the case to be disposed of, Miss Fream said that a son-in-law of "Silver Dollar" Smith, who was in the court, called her vile names.

Miss Fream said she was summoned to testify before the Grand Jury in a case, and some policemen brought women there whom she had never seen before, but who swore that her word was not to be believed under oath. She accused Justice Koch of being drunk while sitting on the bench.

Placido Galingo, a Cuban, who formerly kept a respectable boarding house at 101 West Third Street, said that on the evening of Saturday, March 18, 1894, while entertaining a party of friends, Policemen Dorrigan, Hallon, and Sloane of the Fifteenth Precinct broke into the house and began clubbing him and his guests promiscuously.

Hallon struck one man in the eye with his club, knocked out his eye, and shattered his spectacles, driving a piece of the glass into his cheek, where it yet remains. The police claimed that a man had been robbed in the house.

Declares Haughey Abused Him.

After arresting everybody present, they took all their money and divided it among themselves, Galingo said. He was called into Capt. Haughey's private room, and Haughey asked him if he had ever paid any money to the ward men. When he answered in the negative, the witness said, Haughey struck him in the face and then pushed him into a private wine closet and held him there while he beat him with his fists. Half an hour later Haughey ordered him to be searched to see whether he had a knife.

"If I had had a knife," said Mr. Galingo, significantly, "Haughey would not have lived to see me searched."

Galingo was put under bonds, but never succeeded in getting his case tried.

The motive for the whole outrage, Galingo said, was to get him out of his house, so that Annie Queen, or Gray, could run it as a disorderly resort, from which Capt. Haughey could derive some revenue.

William L. Soyer of 107 West Fifteenth Street, who is employed by the counsel to the Lexow committee, said that during the past two weeks he had visited disorderly houses in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Precincts and found them running and easy of access.

Senator Lexow—What is the object of this testimony?

Mr. Moss—To show the dereliction of duty of the Police Department; that in spite of

the fact that this committee is now in session, these places, which were closed, have opened again.

Senator Lexow—Would you not rather infer from this fact that it is impossible for the police to close them?

Mr. Moss—No. They have suddenly blossomed out. The police have permitted this, because their source of revenue had been dried up.

Senator Lexow—Do you conscientiously believe that there are policemen in this city who are accepting blackmail even now?

Mr. Moss—Yes.

Senator O'Connor—But no policeman can go into a private house?

Mr. Moss—Yes, he can. The Superintendent of Police can issue a warrant on the complaint of any policeman or of two householders, by authority of which the police can break into any house suspected of being disorderly.

Senator O'Connor—But suppose they should break into a private house that was not disorderly.

Can Invade Private Houses.

Mr. Goff—That has been done.

Senator O'Connor—They wouldn't break into mine.

Senator Lexow—Such a law is as autocratic as anything in Russia. How can the evil be stopped?

Mr. Moss—By turning out the whole department.

Mr. Goff—I am glad this point has been brought out. In contravention of the fundamental law of the land, judicial functions are vested in the Superintendent of Police—a policeman—who can issue warrants.

Senator O'Connor—Suppose under such a warrant a decent house is broken into?

Mr. Goff—We have known of cases where, actuated by the spleen of policemen, respectable houses have been invaded. Under the law the Superintendent of Police has the power to issue a warrant which shall be as powerful as any issued by the highest official in St. Petersburg.

Senator Lexow—The abrogation of that law would render the stoppage of the evil a greater task than it is now. Is not its purpose to make it easier?

Mr. Goff—That is its ostensible purpose, but it is not so applied. It is a good law applied for evils, and the people of New-York can now say to the Legislature that they don't want their houses invaded. No good purpose can be served by keeping such a law on the statute books.

Mr. Moss—During Superintendent Murray's administration the Society for the Prevention of Crime obtained a number of such warrants for raids, but the present Superintendent has not exercised the right, though he has been appealed to again and again. I have written to him for such warrants myself.

Senator Lexow—It may be that he does not want to execute such an autocratic law.

Mr. Moss—He has never made such an excuse. The Police Department is the most perfect machine ever invented. It knows every woman and every house. The police are just as competent to put their hands on people in flats, and the people in flats have to pay just as much as others.

Senator O'Connor—What remedy do you suggest to make people more virtuous?

Mr. Moss—You can't make people virtuous by legislation.

Criticises the Law.

Senator O'Connor—The social evil has existed since the beginning, and the question is not how to stop it, but how to minimize it. How can we deal with it? I'm in favor of suppressing it if you'll show me how it can be done.

Mr. Moss—We have here a Police Department forcing the unnatural growth of this evil.

Senator O'Connor—I want some one to come here and suggest a remedy. To blackmail a crime is worse than the crime protected.

Mr. Moss—The only remedy for bribery is State prison.

Mr. Goff—We hope to suggest a remedy for the evil later.

Mr. Goff then read the law authorizing the Superintendent of Police to issue warrants for disorderly and gambling houses.

Senator Lexow—Has the constitutionality of that law ever been tested?

Mr. Goff—No.

Senator Lexow—Do you advise its abrogation?

Mr. Goff—Inasmuch as the law has fallen into disuse, it is better to do so in order to avoid possible danger of outrage. I am opposed to vesting such power in any one man's hands—and that man a policeman.

Marcus B. McCarty of Boston said that in 1891 he bought a saloon at 101 West Street, this city, and took possession of it on May 20. Two days later Ward Man Flynn told him Capt. Slevin wanted $100. He went to the police station, he declared, and paid the money to the Captain. Capt. Slevin told him it was customary for saloon keepers to pay him $100 for permission to keep open on Sunday. The payment of the bribe also enabled him to run his saloon under an old license. In January, 1892, Ward Man Flynn demanded $100 more for the Captain, and two days later he gave him the money.

When Capt. Stephenson succeeded Capt. Slevin, McCarty said the ward man called on him, and said he must pay the Captain $100, or he would close up the saloon. He went to the police station and gave $100 to Capt. Stephenson. After that, because he did not pay more, his barkeeper was arrested. Finally, he was driven out of business.

Policemen Drummond and Shaw often drank in his saloon on Sundays, the witness said, and they ran an account with him. One owed him $35 and the other $20, and he complained to the Police Commissioners, who ordered them to pay their debts or resign from the force.

Willing to Hear the Accused.

In opening the afternoon session, Mr. Goff said that Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews, while on the stand Tuesday, had disputed the figures quoted by him as to the money expended for the rent of stables and repairs to the buildings, which he put in the neighborhood of $80,000.

"I have taken the trouble," said Mr. Goff, "to obtain the official figures of the provisional estimate for the Street-Cleaning Department submitted by Mr. Andrews for 1895, in which he asks for $52,600 for rents and repairs of stables.

"There is another matter," continued Mr. Goff, "to which I desire to call the attention of the public and those interested in the proceedings of the committee. The committee has been criticised in the press and by letters and has been charged with unfairness for not allowing public officials and prominent persons in the community against whom charges of misconduct have been made an opportunity to be heard in their own behalf. While it has been the rule of the committee not to allow its proceedings to be broken in upon by statements in contradiction, it has always been ready to accord to any public officer who considered himself aggrieved the same generous treatment accorded to Commissioner Andrews.

"Although the time of the committee is drawing to a close, yet it is willing to accord to any public officer or prominent person who has a desire for vindication an opportunity to be heard, and our witness chair is hereby placed at his disposal for that purpose."

W. L. Soyer was recalled and further examined. He said he had no trouble in getting into disreputable houses in sections of the city. The proprietors had told him that they were assured by the policemen of protection.

Mr. Moss said he was prepared to prove the existence of many disorderly houses in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Precincts and also in the Twenty-second Precinct and in the Twenty-first Precinct, in and about Lexington Avenue.

John Kreyer said that he was now in the theatrical business, but for four years had kept a liquor saloon at Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. During all that time he paid to Ward Man Malarkey $20 a month. His account book for 1888 and 1889 was produced, and in it was found for each month an entry, "Precinct, $20," which Kreyer said represented the payments made to Malarkey.

Mrs. Mary Lovett went to the witness chair carrying a baby in her arms. She said she was in court when Miss Fream was rudely treated by Police Justice Feitner, and she heard one of the court officers apply a vile name to Miss Fream. Then she told her own experience in the Essex Market Police Court, when she appeared before Justice Feitner as complainant against a man named Coleman and his wife and brother-in-law, who had assaulted and beaten herself and her husband, she alleged.

Mrs. Lovett said Justice Feitner dismissed the case without listening to her statement. "He said," she declared, "that I was drunk in court. That's the kind of justice I got in that court."

Costello's Story of Assault.

Capt. Augustine E. Costello, formerly a newspaper reporter, and the author of the books "Our Police Protectors" and "Our Firemen," related a remarkable story of police persecution.

Q.—You are the author of a history of the Police Department? A.—Yes, I compiled and published that book.

Q.—That is not the great book on criminals of which Supt. Byrnes claims to be the author, and which so many people were compelled to pay $10 for? A.—No. Mine was a different book altogether. It was in 1885 when I was at Police Headquarters for The Herald, when the pension fund was very low, that I conceived the idea of publishing the book for the benefit of the fund. I was to receive 20 per cent. of the proceeds. I had nothing to do with the sale of the book. It was sold by the police and the money was paid to the Treasurer of the department.

Q.—Did the book prove a success? A.—It would have been a success, but I was "thrown down" by the Police Department.

Q.—How was that? A.—About that time Superintendent Byrnes's book was in embryo, and the sale of my book was discouraged. When the Commissioners had got all they could out of it, they withdrew the authority and had it published in the press that they had nothing to do with it. I have no fault to find with Superintendent Byrnes, and no unkind feeling toward him. I always found him a gentleman, and he always treated me as such.

The witness then told about his publishing the book, "Our Firemen," under arrangement with the Fire Commissioners, Henry D. Purroy, Richard Croker, and Edward Smith. A part of the proceeds, he said, was to go to the Firemen's Relief Fund. He spent over $19,000 in getting up the book, relying upon the promise of the Fire Commissioners. They suddenly, however, withdrew their authorization. He made a business arrangement with the Volunteer Firemen's Association. The men he employed canvassing for advertisements and subscribers of the books, he declared, were continually harassed by the police, and some half a dozen of them were arrested. The witness said:

I found a difficulty in securing the return of copies of the authorization, which were held by some of the canvassers, and I was very anxious to obtain possession of them, since the authorization had been withdrawn. On the evening of Nov. 7, 1888, I was informed that two of my canvassers had been arrested in the First Precinct, on complaint of Capt. Henry Murray of Engine Company 10, located in Stone Street. They were locked in the Old Slip Police Station. Inspector McLaughlin was then Captain of the precinct. I went to the station house.

I learned that on one of the men arrested was found one of the certificates which I was anxious to recover, and I took possession of this paper, and, putting it in my pocket, walked out of the station house. There was no objection made to my taking possession of the paper. Subsequently, I went to Police Headquarters to see a friend about getting bail for the men arrested, and was met there by Inspector Williams.

McLaughlin Gravely Accused.

Inspector Williams had no love for me. I had criticised his administration of the "Tenderloin" precinct when he was Captain of it, and he had an enmity toward me on that account. I was the author of the term "Tenderloin," to distinguish the Nineteenth Precinct. Williams had previously made a brutal assault upon me at the Madison Square Garden.

He was in a bullying, hectoring mood when I was seeking the bail, and he called me into his office and accused me of having stolen a document from Capt. McLaughlin that was needed for evidence. I told him that the paper I had taken belonged to me, and was then locked up in the safe in my office, and would be produced in the court when it was wanted. I was detained in Inspector Williams's office at Police Headquarters for nearly five hours, during which time there was a good deal of telephoning and running to and fro of detectives and whispered conferences. At midnight, two detectives came from the Old Slip Station, and I was given into their custody and taken to the station.

My bookkeeper was with me, but before we reached the station he was ordered away. In front of the police station Capt. McLaughlin was standing with another men, evidently waiting for me. The man who was with McLaughlin struck me a terrible blow in the fact that sent me sprawling into the gutter. While prostrate this man kicked me several times with his heavy boots. I tried to ward off his blows with an umbrella. When I regained my feet I was dragged into the station house, where I was treated more like a wild beast than a human being.

Capt. McLaughlin struck me with "brass knuckles," and rained blows upon me until I was all covered with blood. I warned him to desist, and told him that if he struck me again I would kill him or he would have to kill me. Then he desisted. I was allowed to go into the Captain's private room and wash my face, and was then locked up in a cell. No attention was paid to my injuries, and I was refused a drink of water when I asked for it. While going to the cell some one gave me a terrible kick in the back, from the effects of which I suffer to this day.

Fainted After the Beating.

Capt. McLaughlin came to the cell and gloated over me while I was locked up. I fainted in the cell, and when I regained consciousness, fearing that I would die, I tore a leaf from my note book and wrote on it: "If I am found dead here I have been murdered by Capt. McLaughlin and his crowd," and concealed this bloodstained paper in my stocking.

While I was detained in Inspector Williams's office, two detectives were at my house bullying my wife and frightening my children. The next morning I was taken to the Tombs Police Court and was there charged with stealing a paper which was needed as evidence, but the case was laughed out of court.

Q. (By Senator O'Connor)—Did you ever take legal proceedings against these officers? A.—It was no use to go to law.

Q. (By Senator Bradley)—What do you mean by that? A.—I mean that if I had made a complaint the police would have combined to swear me out of court. They would have probably sworn that I was drunk and assaulted them.

Q.—Didn't you tell anybody about the treatment? A.—Only my most intimate friends. I felt so humiliated and disgraced that it was repugnant to me to have the matter made public. Mr. Goff has known of it for two or three years.

In conclusion Costello said that he was confined to his bed for five days from the effects of the beating he had received, and was attended by Dr. William T. Jenkins, at present the Health Officer of the port.

While he was testifying Dr. Jenkins came into the courtroom as a spectator. He was called to the stand and testified that he had attended Costello, whose face was cut and bruised. He could not at this late day describe the injuries accurately, but remembered that Costello had told him that Capt. McLaughlin had used "brass knuckles" in assaulting him, and his impression was that the injuries were such as could have been made by such a weapon.

The committee adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

ARRESTED FOR A CLUBBING.

Charge Against Policeman Dunn—Other Members of the Force on Trial.

Policeman Bernard Dunn of the Eighth Precinct was arrested yesterday. He is charged with brutally clubbing Thomas Lucas of 71 King Street and David McHugh of 117 Varick Street on the night of Sept. 30.

Dunn claims that he merely defended himself against the men who attempted to rescue a prisoner. He was admitted to bail in $1,000.

Miss Augustine Monzert accused Policeman George J. Milburn, before Commissioner Kerwin yesterday, of insulting her on Nov. 22 at University Place and Twelfth Street. She declared that he acted as if he was drunk. Her testimony was corroborated by Charles Eisensmith and Charles H. Steinhart, to whom she had appealed for protection.

Milburn denied that he had been drinking, and, further, said he had not caught Miss Monzert by the arm, as she claimed. He said he had simply warned her to keep away from the neighborhood.

William Jiles, the husband of the woman who was arrested at the instance of the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson for keeping an alleged disorderly house, was taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of intoxication. He was fined $5, and when about to be locked up made a charge against Policeman Barnard Connolly. Jiles said Connolly brutally assaulted him last Saturday. Later in the day, when Jiles was comparatively sober, he made a formal complaint against Connolly, and was told to produce his witnesses to-morrow.

Patrolman Bernard J. Smith of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was tried before Commissioner Kerwin yesterday on the charge of permitting a prisoner to escape, and of inducing an innocent man to impersonate the prisoner for $5.

Capt. Meakim said that Smith, on Nov. 14, had arrested Thomas Pettit as a suspicious person. On the way to court he allowed the man to escape. He reported that he had been discharged.

Smith, later the same day, arrested Frederick Rollenberger, whom he arraigned as Thomas Pettit. The policeman acted so strangely that the Justice remanded Rollenberger, who was discharged the next day. It was alleged that Smith gave Rollenberger $5.

A number of witnesses testified that Smith had been acting in a strange manner. He claimed that he suffered from temporary aberration of the mind, and could remember nothing about the case.

Smith's case is somewhat similar to that of Detective Mitchell, who was recently reinstated by the courts, after having been dismissed by the Commissioners for being absent ten days without leave. He claimed his mind was temporarily deranged.

WILL FATHER DUCEY TESTIFY?

He Is Non-Committal—May Publish the Archbishop's Letter.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw Father Ducey at his home, 18 East Twenty-ninth Street, last night, and asked him if he was going on the stand before the Lexow committee.

"When I go on the stand," he said, "you will know all. People will have to be patient, and wait until they see whether I will go on the stand, to find out if I have been subpoenaed."

The subject of Archbishop Corrigan's second letter to Father Ducey has been variously speculated upon, but no clue has been dropped by either the sender or the receiver. That the subject is one which Father Ducey feels the Archbishop would not like to have made public is evident from the following statement, made by Father Ducey last night:

"A message has come to me from the Archbishop's house that Father Newey (the new Secretary to the Archbishop) stated to a representative of the press that if Father Ducey wishes to make public the second letter, marked 'private,' sent to the rector of St. Leo's by his Excellency the Archbishop of New-York, Father Ducey was perfectly free to publish the letter, and Archbishop Corrigan would make no objection.

"I thank the Archbishop for his permission, sent by the reporter. I shall avail myself of his Excellency's permission, and will give his letter and my correspondence in full to the public as soon as I can collect the documents. I am too tired to put it in form to-night."

Then the rector of St. Leo's remarked significantly:

"I am tired of being compromised by letters marked 'private,' and will receive none others so marked."

WHAT MR. ANDREWS SAYS.

May Make a Statement Later—Ex-Senator Plunkitt Offers No Comment.

Commissioner William S. Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department was visited at his office yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, and asked whether he desired to make any statement in reference to his testimony given before the Lexow committee on Tuesday.

"No," said the Commissioner, "I have no statement to make at this time. Later, however, I may make a statement."

Mr. Andrews added that his case against Tomlinson would soon be in court, and that this would give his lawyer the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses.

Ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, who, according to the testimony, loaned Mr. Andrews $1,000, was asked if he had anything to say about the testimony.

"No," he answered. "I am not seeking a vindication."

"Are you preparing any statement in reference to the matter?"

"No, I have no statement to make. I am attending to my business."

"Have you been subpoenaed as a witness to appear before the Lexow committee?"

"No, I have not. I am not holding an office. I don't know that I am to be called as a witness."

Policemen Who May Retire.

A schedule has been prepared at Police Headquarters showing the number of members of the department who will have served twenty years and over on the 1st of January next, and are eligible for retirement then under the present law. There are in all 512 men, including the Superintendent, 4 Inspectors, 28 Captains, 90 Sergeants, 15 Detective Sergeants, 367 patrolmen, and 7 doormen.

Their Convention Ended.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers ended its three days' convention in this city last night with a reception at Sherry's, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Among those present were F. R. Hutton, J. A. Brashier, William H. Wiley, T. R. Oickering, J. F. Holloway, John Fritz, Charles E. Emery, Oberlin Smith, Hy. R. Towne, Thomas F. Rowland, Thomas Eggleston, John E. Sweet, and W. B. Coggswell.

His Selections May Be Non-Partisan.

Sheriff-elect Tamsen, according to an unofficial announcement, proposes to make a strictly non-partisan distribution of the patronage at his disposal. He will have twelve deputies to appoint.

It was said yesterday that four of these will be regular Republicans, four will be members of the State Democracy, and four members of the German-American Reform Union.

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PLATT CONTROLS THE SENATE

AND, LIKE THE FARMER'S PIG, HE WON'T BE "DRUV."

Dr. Parkhurst's Attacks on Him Likely to Make Reform Legislation for New-York Very Difficult.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The feeling of uneasiness that prevails in New-York City over the uncertainty of the tenure of office by office holders not of Republican persuasion is insignificant compared to that which exists in this city in the State departments and bureaus controlled by Democratic chiefs.

The history of the State can afford no parallel to the offensive partisanship that has dominated State commissions during the last six years. Good men who have tried to perform their clerical duties on business principles and at the same time maintain their allegiance to the Democratic Party have been forced from office for no other reason than that they refused to bow down and worship the despotic Democratic machine. The ambitious Republican office seeker will not alone be a factor in the legislation to wipe out of existence many of the commissions and bureaus now controlled by the Democrats, but discontented Democrats who have been driven out of office will exert an influence that cannot be measured by votes.

Within the past three weeks a large number of legislators who will exercise influence during the session of 1895 have been in Albany. It has been noted as remarkable that, with the exception of two or three, the unanimous judgment has been adverse to the virulent criticisms that Dr. Parkhurst and his friends are making upon Thomas C. Platt. In the language of a present Republican member of Congress: "The best way for Dr. Parkhurst and his friends to crush any contemplated municipal reform legislation for New-York City is to continue to abuse Mr. Platt. No matter who will dominate the Assembly in influence, the self-evident truth remains that Mr. Platt controls the Senate. The power of removal bill and all kinds of reform legislation may be pushed through the Assembly, but Mr. Platt will hold the guy ropes of legislation in the Senate, and he can well afford to block Dr. Parkhurst's game should the present policy of abuse be continued."

One of the oldest friends Mr. Platt has said to-day: "One of the most curious coincidences that I know of is this: For three years Mr. Platt was not only a worshipper of Dr. Parkhurst's, but a pew owner in Dr. Parkhurst's church. And, singular as it may seem, these two distinguished men never met. Certainly it was not Mr. Platt's place to call on Dr. Parkhurst, although, according to the etiquette that is known as pious, it was Parkhurst's to call on Platt. Had these two gentlemen struck up an intimacy during the years the relationship of pastor and worshipper existed between them, who can tell what would have been the future history of New-York or how the face of the history of that city would have been changed?"

Whether Mr. Platt will control the Assembly is problematical. Whether Mr. Malby, Mr. Fish, or Mr. Ainsworth will be Speaker is of little concern to the average voter. Certain it is that Mr. Malby is out of the race. Mr. Fish has the call, because he demonstrated last Winter that he could control the Assembly, in spite of the influence of the Speaker. This indicates to the working politician that a strong leader on the floor without patronage is more powerful than a Speaker.

Two Schoolboys Missing.

Mrs. Helen Nicholas of 19 Barrow Street called at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and reported the disappearance of her two children—Frank, ten years old, and George, eight years old.

She took the boys yesterday morning to the school at Grove and Hudson Street, but they did not go to their class rooms, and failed to return home. Both boys look very much alike, and would be taken for twins.

The police believe they have started off in search of adventure.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 5.—The plant of the Egyptian Pottery Company was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. The flames were due to an overheated kiln. Loss, $15,000; fully insured.

Taunton, Mass., Dec. 5.—The stove foundry of Oscar G. Thomas, at Weir Village, was damaged by fire last night about $15,000. Insured.

Latest Arrival.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Hillcock, Leghorn, &c., Nov. 17, with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M.

EVERYBODY can now have

Lamps that will give satisfaction.

For Every "MILLER" LAMP is perfect, whether it costs $1.00 or $100.00, and as we make OVER A THOUSAND styles EVERYBODY CAN FIND DESIGNS TO PLEASE. DON'T BUY lamps BEFORE SEEING "The Miller."

Manufactured by EDWARD MILLER & CO., 10 and 12 College Place, (short walk from City Hall.)

To warm a room buy a "Miller" Oil Heater.

AFIRE WHILE AT PRAYER

The Awful End that Came to an Ulster County Woman.

CHILD BURNED IN A LOCKED ROOM

Little Annie Dynes of Jersey City Leaps from a Window with Clothing Ablaze—A Naphtha Fire.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Harriet M. Davenport of Patankunk, Ulster County, was fatally burned in her home, a few days ago, while kneeling in prayer near the kitchen stove.

She had made a fire in the stove to prepare breakfast, and, as the fire burned up, kneeled with her back to the stove and offered up her customary morning prayer. While in this position a spark flew from the wood burning in the stove and struck her dress. The woman did not know this until she stood up and found the back of her dress on fire.

She ran screaming from the house to the home of George C. Eckert near by, the flames rising above her head as she ran. Mr. Eckert extinguished the fire with a lambrequin he tore from a doorway, but not until the woman's body was horribly burned. Mrs. Davenport lived, suffering great agony, until night.

LEAPED, CLOTHING IN FLAMES.

Little Annie Dynes Was Locked in a Room While Mother Was Away.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—Annie Dynes, eight years old, died at Christ Hospital at noon to-day, after four hours of terrible agony. The child's parents live at 79 Laidlaw Avenue. There are three other children, the oldest being a boy of nine. Dynes, who is a laborer, receives very small wages, and so Mrs. Dynes is obliged to go out washing.

Before going to work this morning Mrs. Dynes locked the children in the rooms. After their parents had gone they sat about the stove until one of the smaller children complained of being cold.

Annie put some coal in the stove, but in doing so set fire to her clothing. Her shrieks alarmed the neighbors, but they were unable to get into the rooms because the doors were locked.

Shrieking with pain, Annie opened a window and jumped out, landing on an awning. Several men who were in the street extinguished the flames by means of blankets and quilts thrown to them by occupants of the house. Others ran up the stairs and broke open the door of the Dynes's apartments, but found no fire. Annie was removed to the hospital, and neighbors cared for the other children until Mrs. Dynes returned.

She reached the hospital in time to see her child die.

MRS. HARDING SEVERELY BURNED.

She Was Cleaning Kid Gloves When the Naphtha Exploded.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Harding, wife of Frank Harding, a music publisher of New-York, living here, was severely burned about the hands and arms by the explosion of a bottle of naphtha, with which she was cleaning a pair of kid gloves at her home to-day.

Mrs. Harding was sitting near a stove, the heat of which ignited the fumes from the naphtha and caused it to explode. She was alone in the house when the accident happened.

Had it not been for the house dog, which began barking and attracted the attention of Mr. Harding, who was in the yard, the accident might have resulted much more seriously.

When Mr. Harding entered the house he found his wife prostrated with fright, and the flames rapidly spreading about the room. He soon extinguished the fire.

Mrs. Harding has been taken to New-York for treatment of her injuries.

A Child Seriously Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Marie Meano, aged nine years, of 48 Adams Street, was seriously burned this morning while playing about a bonfire on the ash heaps near Dublin Street. She was sent to St. Michael's Hospital.

MRS. MARY ASH ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT

The Complainant Is Miss Ella Berger of East Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. Mary Ash, wife of John W. Ash, who was at one time a prominent variety performer, but who later made a fortune in the real estate business in this city and retired, was held in $300 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on complaint of Miss Ella Berger of 109 East Fifty-second Street, who charges her with assault.

Mrs. Ash separated from her husband some time ago, on account of his habits, and went to live with friends in Poughkeepsie. Her husband remained at 150 East Fifty-second Street, of which house he is the owner, and met Miss Berger there. He drank heavily, it is said, and on Monday his wife received a letter from him, telling her that Miss Berger had placed him in an institution at White Plains. He said that he hoped to be a better man when he got out, and promised to break off his acquaintance with Miss Berger.

Mrs. Ash was indignant and called upon Miss Berger yesterday and asked what she meant by having her husband sent to an institution.

A fight between the women, it is said, followed.

MONTE RELIEF SOCIETY'S ENTERTAINMENT

An Excellent Programme, Which Netted More than $2,000.

The entertainment given last night in the Lexington Avenue Opera House by the Monte Relief Society was novel and pleasing. The house was crowded, both on the floor and in the galleries. It was an enthusiastic and appreciative audience, and a representative one of the best elements of Hebrew society.

The programme included "The Congress of Flowers," a spectacular production, adapted and arranged especially for the occasion by Mollie Teschner, supplemented by "The Sunflower Minstrels." The entire performance was an admirable one.

"The Sunflower Minstrels," composed of ten young women, was a special feature, and they acquitted themselves in a manner that would have done credit to professionals.

In "The Congress of Flowers," the "Turtle Dove" duet, by Sofia Monté-Loebinger and Elfrieda Neuberger, was enthusiastically encored, while the singing of Miss Edith O'Donnell, Miss Hattie Diamond, and the "Sunflowers" received merited recognition.

The performance netted over $2,000.

Held for Forgery in Chicago.

Richard Farrell of 145 Wall Street, was held in the Tombs Court yesterday by Justice Grady, in default of $3,000 bail, to await the arrival of officers from Chicago, with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of forgery.

Farrell said that he was innocent of the charge, and had never done anything in that city to warrant his arrest.

A New Ballad By Sir Arthur Sullivan

The full piano score of Sir Arthur Sullivan's new ballad "Bid Me at Least Good-Bye," with words by Sydney Grundy, published exclusively in the Christmas issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

Written for this magazine by Sir Arthur Sullivan

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS
ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

TRIAL OF THE OAKES DIVORCE SUIT

The Wealthy Chemist Is Charged with Cruel Treatment.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Brown, yesterday, the suit of Mrs. Luella C. Oakes against Francis J. Oakes, the millionaire manufacturing chemist of New-York, for a separation, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, was begun.

The couple were married in 1882. They have had no children. Mrs. Oakes, who is about thirty years old, charges constant illusage.

Mrs. Oakes was confined in a private asylum at Whitestone, L. I., by order of County Judge Garretson of Queens County, and without a further order from the court she was transferred to an asylum in Connecticut. On a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Justice Gaynor, she was brought back to Brooklyn and her release from the asylum ordered.

She claims that she is not and never has been insane. The case will be continued to-day.

Mr. Oakes has instituted a counter suit for absolute divorce, and names Paul Rooney, Jr., and her counsel, Lawyer Heymann, as co-respondents.

Young Republican Club's Election.

The Advisory Committee of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club held its annual meeting in the Johnston Building, Nevins and Fulton Streets, last night and elected the following officers:

President—Daniel G. Harriman; Vice Presidents—Franklin P. Williams, Hiram R. Steele, Charles F. Bishop; Secretary—Judson G. Wall; Treasurer—James H. Walling.

The following members were elected to serve upon the Executive Committee for three years: William H. Williams, Charles Pierce, S. L. Woodhouse, John H. Donnolly, Dr. W. E. Griffiths; for one year—Gardiner D. Matthews, Anthony H. Creagh, Daniel M. Ressegin.

J. Q. Adams was elected Chairman of the Advisory Committee, and W. J. Wheeler Secretary.

Ingalls Will Be Forced to Run.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 5.—Cyrus Leland, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and member of the National Committee, to-day announced himself a candidate for United States Senator to succeed John Martin. The announcement created great surprise. The result will be that ex-Senator Ingalls, who up to this time has assumed the position of a non-combatant, his avowed purpose being to stand for the election to succeed Senator Peffer two years hence, will be forced to take part in the contest, and possibly become a candidate, as Leland's election would make his election two years hence impossible. Leland and Ingalls live in adjoining counties.

Died on the Operating Table.

Daniel Callan, a baker, thirty-nine years old, who lived at 107 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, died from the effects of chloroform at Mount Sinai Hospital Tuesday. He was undergoing an operation for hip disease.

Solid Silver Holiday Gifts

Are always prized, always appropriate.

In addition to the more elaborate and expensive sets we have a full collection of single articles suitable for ladies or gentlemen. For beauty of design and perfection of finish our Silverware is unsurpassed.

Reed & Barton

SILVERSMITHS,

37 Union Square, N. Y.

13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

PROTEST FROM CONEY ISLAND

LIQUOR DEALERS DON'T WANT TO PAY MORE FOR LICENSES.

A Committee Visits Brooklyn's Mayor—No Quarterly Licenses—Club Presidents Speak.

A delegation of Coney Island residents, representing the liquor and drug store interests, called upon Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and protested against an increase in the cost of licenses. About 100 names were signed to a petition for no higher rate.

Dr. Chambers, a druggist, said that the old town of Gravesend—now the Thirty-first Ward—had been discriminated against by the Excise Commissioners, who had given notice that they would not transfer any license from the old town to the other wards in the city.

James E. Gilkinson said that the saloon keepers wanted quarterly licenses issued to meet the peculiar conditions existing at Coney Island, as the greater part of the business was done during the Summer season.

Mayor Schieren said that he and the Excise Commissioners had talked the matter over, and had come to the conclusion that they had no legal right to issue quarterly licenses or any for a period less than one year. He could not see how the increase in the cost of licenses could be remedied. It might, he said, cause hardships to some.

A committee also called upon Police Commissioner Welles, but that official declined to discuss the subject, as it was a matter for the Board of Excise, and the board will consider it during the week.

In speaking of the proposed plan to license clubs, President Charles A. Moore of the Montauk Club said:

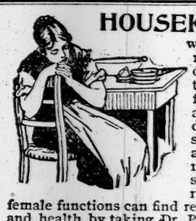
"This action of the Excise Board appears to me to be an innovation. The matter has not been considered at a meeting of the Montauk Club as yet, but we undoubtedly will take some action. Of course, if Corporation Counsel McDonald says clubs must take out licenses because the law says so, why we shall have to do it, I suppose. We also rent rooms at our club. Would it not be placing a club on the same basis as hotels? We are not organized to sell liquor, but for social purposes. Our bar is not conducted as a business enterprise. The profits barely pay the expenses, and that is all we expect. It seems to me that it would be degrading to make the clubs take out licenses."

No action has yet been taken by any of the clubs in the matter. Fire Commissioner Wurster, who is President of the Hanover Club, said:

"If the clubs combine to oppose this action of the Excise Board the Hanover will probably unite with them. If the law says clubs must be licensed, we, of course, must comply with it, but I don't think the law is right. The members of a club are like a family. Liquor is sold to members only, and I don't think it wise to compel them to pay for a license."

Ex-President Shipman of the Carleton Club said:

"I don't see how the clubs are going to get around it if the Board of Excise declares that they must have licenses. Drinks are sold close to the cost, and if prices were raised to cover the license I think the members would kick. It is proposed to charge $200. That would be quite an item. The druggists are the fellows the board ought to go for. They ought to charge them $500. No action has yet been taken by the Carleton Club. I have talked with President Lathrop of the club, and he seems to think, as I do, that the club can't get around it if the Excise Board wants to make them pay."



HOUSEKEEPERS

who are delicate, run-down, or overworked, and those who suffer from backache, headache, dragging-down sensations in the abdomen, and many other symptoms of derangement of the female functions can find renewed strength and health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the pains and aches, the periods of melancholy and sleeplessness—nothing can do you so much *permanent* good as this vegetable compound. You save the doctor's fee, as well as your modesty, by purchasing this "Prescription" of Doctor Pierce. For a great many years Dr. R. V. Pierce (chief consulting physician and specialist to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.) made a specialty of the diseases of women, and from his large experience he was able to compound a "Prescription" which acted directly upon the special internal parts of women. When in doubt as to your ailment write him, it will cost you nothing. A Book, on "Woman and Her Diseases," published by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., is of interest to all women. It will be sent for ten cents in stamps.

When women are afflicted with nervousness, irritability, nervous prostration or exhaustion and sleeplessness, in nine cases out of ten the source of the trouble is some displacement, irregularity or derangement of the special internal parts. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription *cures* permanently such cases as well as that distressing internal discharge from the mucous membrane, inflammation and ulceration.

Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mich.

Gentlemen—I am more than willing to say your most valuable medicine has cured me of female weakness and a catarrhal discharge from the lining membranes of the special parts. I suffered for years with pain in my back, never a night was I free. At your request I commenced treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I could not sleep on a mattrass; it seemed as though it would kill me. Since taking the medicine I can sleep anywhere; I am perfectly well. I would not be placed in my former condition for any money. Gratefully yours,

Mrs. T. H. Parker

SMALL HOPE FOR CLOSURE

Continued from Page 1.

and restrictions, for terminating debate and securing final action at a fixed time on any pending motion, bill, or resolution.

Mr. Vest addressed the Senate in advocacy of the resolution. He confessed that he heretofore had opposed a previous question or closure in the Senate; but he had come to the conclusion that such a change of rules was inevitable, and he believed that that was the opinion of a very large majority of the Senators. It seemed to him that the question ought to be settled as soon as possible. The membership of the Senate would soon be in the neighborhood of 100, and the rules which might have suited a smaller body were no longer suitable. He went on to say:

There must be a change of the rules so that the interests of the immense domain which we are here representing can be adjusted to a finality, and not put under the control of a minority of this body, even of a factional few, much less than a respectable minority. Under the present rules debate is stifled by the very necessities of the case that arise in regard to any important measure.

Take the position of Senators in charge of any great bill in which all the interests of the country are involved, and passions and prejudices are at work on both sides of the chamber. Without any rule that can limit debate, without any possibility of bringing the measure to a finality until absolute physical and mental exhaustion intervene, Senators in charge of a measure are compelled to remain silent, and are afraid to defend the measure, because such a defense would invite attack and give occasion for debate. I know, and every Senator who has had charge of important bills knows, that to be a fact. They have been compelled to remain silent, with the country clamoring for redress on the issue to be determined. So that the present rules stifle the freedom of debate. They coerce Senators in charge of bills into silence.

The present rules facilitate parliamentary blackmailing. Take the case of a Senator or of a coterie of Senators, representing a sectional or a large individual interest of their constituents, and desiring to place certain amendments on a bill. Under the rules now, they are able to stop the progress of the measure unless their amendments are acceded to, or a compromise affected which meets their views. I assert it as a fact that amendments have been put upon important measures in this body under the threat that otherwise debate would be indefinite or almost interminable.

I use the word "debate," but it is not debate. Census reports, last year's almanacs, biographical sketches, and books of travel can be brought into this chamber, and when one Senator is physically exhausted another Senator steps forward and takes his place. This is called freedom of speech and liberty of debate in the Senate of the United States. The result is that under this parliamentary compulsion amendments are put on bills that never should be put on them.

Is that proper legislation? Is that the dignified and orderly conduct of the business of the Senate, of which we have heard so much for so many years?

But again, my serious objection to these rules is the fact that they have brought the Senate into disrepute and have destroyed its influence. When the Senate of Rome gave itself up to precedent and to close privilege it lost its influence with the Roman people, as it deserved to lose it. The impression prevails throughout the United States that this is an obstructive body, and that is an obstacle to the aggressive and progressive spirit of our civilization. I know that that impression has largely come from sensational newspaper statements and from the clamor of demagogues who, in the absence of other subjects, can easily attack the Senate as a millionaire club.

But the fact still remains—and it has a basis on which to rest—that the Senate of the United States is no longer abreast of the aggressive and business demands of the era in which we live. It "lags superfluous on the stage," and no mere oratorical appeal to the constitutional status which the Senate should occupy can remove this impression from the public mind. More than that, these rules attack directly the fundamental doctrine on which the Government is based—the rule of the majority.

If half a dozen or a dozen Senators are able, by delay and procrastination in debate, to defeat the will of the majority and to keep a measure lagging in this hall until public patience is exhausted and the measure, together with this body, is brought into general opprobrium, that is a defeat of the fundamental doctrine on which our institutions rest.

Who can deny that in a process by which a bill is caused to linger until it absolutely dies, so far as public interest is concerned, the rule of the majority is defeated?

These, Mr. President, are the reasons why I have changed my opinion in relation to the question involved in this resolution. It should not be considered from any partisan standpoint. We are told now that the shadow of the Force bill is on us because the Republican Party may take control of the Senate.

I have no fear of the Force bill. But I deny the right of any Senator to preserve these rules—productive of evil as they are—by attempting to affright us with the prospect of any measure, no matter how obnoxious it may be to any Senator. It is said that these rules are now to be changed in order to pass certain bills, called the "pop-gun bills," from the House of Representatives.

I shall vote for these bills; but I avow here now that I do not believe they could pass this body if the vote were to be taken the next hour, or the next day, or the next week. And, so believing, I cannot be influenced in my action by the desire to pass these bills through the Senate. I have no other object than to relieve the Senate of the United States from the onloquy into which it has been brought by the rules as they now exist.

Until we put ourselves in the great column of advance and progress in this country; until we teach the people of the United States that we are not a body of obstructionists, but that we are willing to take our responsibilities, that we are willing to perform the functions which the will of the people has imposed upon us, the Senate will fail to meet its high mission or the expectation of those who brought it into existence. I will content myself with simply asking the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

By the time that Mr. Vest had finished his remarks the morning hour had run out, and, under the rule, if enforced, the resolution would have gone to the calendar. A proposition, however, was made by Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) that it retain its place on the table, subject to the call of its author. That suggestion was accepted by Mr. Vest, but was objected to by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) and the resolution went to the calendar.

In the course of the discussion, which terminated in that action, Mr. Harris stated his opposition to the time limit fixed in the resolution, as well as to any action at all on the resolution in the absence of Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Chairman of the Committee on Rules. He stated, however, that Mr. Blackburn would be in the chamber next Monday.

Mr. Vest finally gave notice that he would to-morrow move to take the resolution from the calendar and have a vote of the Senate upon it.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The Bill Revoking Permits to Cut Timber on Public Lands Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The first bill called up for consideration in the House was one reported from the Committee on Public Lands to permit the free use of timber on the public land and to revoke all permits heretofore granted in certain States for that purpose. After considerable discussion, the bill was passed without a division.

It provides that hereafter it shall not be lawful to issue or grant permission to any person, firm, or corporation to cut any timber on the public lands of the United States free of charge; provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Interior from permitting, under certain regulations to be prescribed by him, the use of timber and stone free of charge to bona-fide settlers, residents, and prospectors for minerals, and persons engaged in the business of mining, exclusively for individual use, for firewood, fencing, building, or prospecting purposes; provided that nothing herein shall be held to interfere with patents heretofore issued to individual settlers.

The discussion began yesterday in the House on the bill to provide new regulations for the printing and distribution of documents was concluded this afternoon by the adoption of the conference report, which came over from the second session. This bill, which has been several times fully described in The New-York Times, changes radically the present system of printing documents for the Congress, and the new plan saves a great deal of material and disposes of such documents as are provided in an intelligent and useful way. The second-hand book dealers will not now find it so easy to stock their shelves with books "on the diseases of the horse," when the Government issues such a book, while those members who really desire to distribute the books to which they are entitled will not be greatly discommoded because they are deprived of the opportunity of selling them to the book shops. Mr. Warner and Mr. Coombs of New-York and Mr. Dunn of New-Jersey were disposed to be irritably hostile to the bill, but it went through by a vote of 136 to 95.

The bill to authorize "pooling" by railroad was then taken up, and was still under discussion when the House adjourned.

Just before the House adjourned W. L. Wilson, (Dem., West Va.,) Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of a resolution discharging the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union from further consideration of the President's message, and referring the various paragraphs of that document to the appropriate committees having in charge the subject matters discussed. He stated that it was the usual formal resolution, and it was not expected that it would meet with any objection. But ex-Speaker Grow, Congressman at Large from Pennsylvania, interposed an inquiry to the Speaker.

"If this resolution is agreed to," he asked, "will it remove from the Committee of the Whole the President's message as a subject for discussion?"

Upon being informed by Speaker Crisp that that would be the effect of the passage of the resolution, Mr. Grow said: "Then I object," and the resolution went over.

THE TERRITORY OF INDIANOLA.

A Bill to Organize a Government for the Five Civilized Tribes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Berry of Arkansas to-day introduced a bill to provide a temporary form of government for that part of the Indian Territory occupied by the five civilized tribes.

The bill provides for a Territory to be known as Indianola. Provision is made for the changing of the boundaries of any portion contiguous to any other State or Territory by act of Congress without the consent of the inhabitants of the new Territory. The usual Territorial officers, including a Council of twenty-one members and a House of Representatives of forty-two members, are provided for.

The Territory is to be divided into twenty-one counties, and all actual male residents of lawful age and all male Indians belonging to any tribe in the Territory are given the right of suffrage.

It is provided that no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil or with the title of the Indians of the various tribes or their manner of holding the same. Indian homesteads are made inalienable and are exempt from taxation. A complete judiciary system is provided for, and many of the laws of the State of Arkansas are adopted.

All treaties with the five civilized tribes, except those relating to land, are abrogated, as are all tribal Governments. The lands now held in common by the several tribes are to be divided among the members, and after each Indian has received a homestead the residue is to be sold.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

It Will Come Before the House for Action at an Early Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speaker Crisp this morning informed one of the friends of the Nicaragua Canal bill that the Committee on Rules had decided to permit that measure to come before the House at an early day, and it is not unlikely that it may follow the Pooling bill, although several appropriation bills will be ready to be called up as soon as the Pooling bill is disposed of.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met this morning for the purpose of considering the Nicaragua Canal bill. There was no quorum present, but Senators Morgan, Sherman, Frye, and Turpie discussed the matter for an hour, arranging a plan of action when the measure, which is now on the calendar, should be called up. The Senate bill will be pressed, and then differences between the Senate and House bills can be settled in conference. The chief difference between the two bills is the appropriation in the Senate bill of something like $6,000,000 to reimburse those who have invested that amount of money up to the present time in the undertaking.

Senators Arriving in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In addition to the seventy Senators who were present on the opening day of the session, Senators Dixon of Rhode Island, Martin of Kansas, Washburn of Minnesota, Patton of Michigan, and Walsh of Georgia have since taken their seats in the chamber. Mr. Hill of New-York is still absent. Mr. Ransom to-day presented the credentials showing the election of Mr. Walsh to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Colquitt—until March 4, 1895. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Walsh by the Vice President.

Automatic Wage Regulator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) by request, instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire and report as to the availability and advisability of establishing a "national unit of value of labor, wherewith to regulate wages automatically." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Pension for Mrs. N. P. Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and referred to the Committee on Pensions, granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Gen. N. P. Banks.

She Struck the Policeman.

Mary Coss, a middle-aged, well-dressed woman, went into the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and asked to see the Judge. She did not know which Judge she wanted to see, and said any one would do.

When she was taken before Justice Voorhis, the woman acted in so strange a manner that the Justice told Policeman McGucken of the court squad to try and find out what she wanted.

When the policeman went to speak to her, the woman struck him a violent blow in the face, and tore his coat nearly off his back. The woman was then taken into the prison and locked up for half an hour. She was then taken before Justice Voorhis, who committed her to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Nothing could be learned about the woman save her name.

Genuine **Pond's Extract**

is worth its WEIGHT in GOLD

Cures Female Complaints,
Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

SMALL PRICES FOR BUGS

The Long-Horned Tickler Brought Only 30 Cents.

$1.25 FOR AN ARGYNNIS MONTANUS

This in Spite of the Fact that It Never Flies Away from One Place in the White Mountains.

There was a reunion of the bug family last night at 244 East Thirty-second Street. The bedbug, being in bad odor with his relatives, had been warned not to appear, and the cockroach wisely sent his regrets. The ladybug was there, clothed in a beautiful scientific name that swept in a long train behind her.

The pill bug was kept away by reason of the fact, as stated in confidence by the Ceratomyia amynta, that it could not get its dress suit out of pawn, and as for the squash bug, chinch bug, and salve bug, their absence was explained in a variety of ways.

The potato bug sent a substitute in the person of his cousin, the highly-esteemed Monohammus titillator, familiarly known among his hosts of friends as the long-horned tickler.

The leading politician of the bug family, the June bug, was not there, and there was no explanation of his absence. His beautiful green coat and knee breeches were sadly missed.

There were many strange beetles and butterflies and moths at the bug reunion, and none of them seemed to regret the fact that they were dead and were impaled on pins, side by side, in big pasteboard boxes. Nor did they express any regret when they were put up at auction, one or may be a dozen at a time, and sold by members of the New-York Entomological Society to other members of the same society. It was, in fact, a sort of mutual interchange of bugs, beetles, butterflies, and moths at nominal prices. The proceeds of the auction are to be devoted to the support of the journal of the society.

There was a number of enthusiastic bug collectors at the sale, among them Mr. William C. Prime and his sister, Mrs. Slosson, who knows a good deal more about bugs than the bugs do themselves. Some of the bugs and butterflies sold last night were collected by Dr. Prime and Mrs. Slosson.

There was great enthusiasm among the collectors when the auctioneer held up two enormous canvas-back cockroaches, each two inches long.

"See these beauties," exclaimed the auctioneer, casting fond glances at them. One elderly collector breathed hard through his teeth, and bobbed up and down in his chair from excitement, but he only bid 50 cents for both cockroaches, and there were sighs on all sides as the auctioneer turned them over to him.

An apoplectic-looking bug with a brunette complexion, which Mrs. Slosson recognized as the Dynastes tityrus, better known in plain business circles as the three-horned or rhinoceros beetle, was sold at the astonishingly low figure of 50 cents.

A long-horned tickler, alias the Monohammus titillator, was knocked down for 30 cents. When two of these polite bugs meet each other on the road, so naturalists say, they stop and wave their horns at each other. This is equivalent to a hand shake, without the drink that usually goes with it.

The gem of the sale was the Argynnis montanus, a plain Quaker brown moth, which never flies away from one place in the White Mountains. It costs railroad fare both ways and $5 per day at the hotel to catch one of these moths, and yet the beautiful specimen offered last night brought only $1.25, the pin included. There was spirited bidding for Mrs. Montanus, and the excitement rose as the collectors ran each other up, amid gentle applause, from 35 cents to 125 cents.

The Vanessa antiopa, a brown butterfly of cosmopolitan habits, with wings edged with white velvet, brought only 8 1-3 cents, three specimens going for 25 cents.

A tiny brown moth, rejoicing in the name Varina ornata, went as a bargain at $1.60.

Fifty cents was the price of a Florida melancholy moth.

There was intense silence when the auctioneer took Dynastes Hercules from its box, and, as its two long horns came into view, all eyes were centred on the box. When the great two-horned beetle was held up to view it was seen to be half a foot in length, covered with brown varnish. It looked like a cross between a fiddle and a crab. One horn was on the back and another on the head. The Dynastes Hercules comes from Panama in the hold of fruit steamers, and it has a roaring appetite, which it takes one banana a day to appease.

Six little sister moths from Florida, with soft brown wings, were sold for 50 cents each, and a whole box of butterflies was knocked down for a dollar.

There were 2,000 bugs, beetles, butterflies, and moths auctioned off, and about $100 was the total sum realized.

After the sale the collectors walked proudly away in every direction with boxes of bugs under their arms.

Smoking Cars on the Trolley Line.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—A few trial trips were made on the Newark and Jersey City trolley roads to-day with "trailers," which are intended for use as smoking cars. It has been decided to make these "smokers" permanent features of the road, but the time for the adoption of the new plan has not yet been fixed.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. E. B. Beaumont, United States Army, is at the Brunswick.

—Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence and Norman Williams of Chicago, and Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville are at the Holland House.

—George Bleistein of Buffalo and Thomas M. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Waldorf.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

9:10 A. M.—213 East Tenth St; Joseph Solomonski; damage, $200.
10:40 A. M.—197 Lexington Avenue; Patrick McGarry; saloon; damage, $25.
3:40 P. M.—12 North Washington Place; Edward Cooper, residence; damage, $25.
4 P. M.—112 Warren Street; Keam & Groff, fruits; damage, $1,000.
5:15 P. M.—103 East Seventy-ninth Street; Annie Galland; dwelling; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Railroad Avenue; frame shop; James Uppe; damage, $50.
6 P. M.—472 Broadway; H. Dauzy & Co.; damage, $10.

A SUICIDE PREVENTED BY WOMEN

In the Struggle Mrs. Crowley's Wrist was Broken and Her Sister was Cut—Mr. Crowley Hurt.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 5.—John F. Crowley, inspector of sewers, employed by the General Improvement Commission of this city, attempted to commit suicide at his home, 260 Academy Street, this morning. Crowley was suspended from duty a few days ago, and ever since has been drinking heavily. He was also in ill health and became very despondent.

While seated at the table he seized a knife and slashed at his throat, cutting a deep gash. His wife and her sister were at the table, and they attempted to prevent Crowley from further injuring himself.

In the struggle that ensued Mrs. Crowley's right wrist was broken, and her sister was cut on the right hand.

Though severely injured the two women endeavored to hold the would-be suicide, but he broke away from them and plunged through the front window to the ground, a distance of six feet. The fall broke his collarbone, and he was unable to move.

The screams of Mrs. Crowley and her sister attracted the neighbors, and they summoned the police. An ambulance took Crowley to St. John's Hospital, where he is held a prisoner. He was guarded by a policeman.

Crowley is twenty-five years old, and for several years held a clerkship in the City Treasurer's office here. He resigned that place a short time ago, and was appointed an inspector by the General Improvement Commission. He took a prominent part in politics, and was a member of the City General Committee of the Jefferson Democracy. He will recover.

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST'S STRANGE STORY

Says He Is Threatened with Death if He Does Not Confess.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Morris Haines, arrested last Sunday charged with bigamy upon the complaint of Mrs. Katherine Haines of Philadelphia, while he was living with his second wife here, made a sensational statement to-day.

Haines says a man called to see him at the jail to-day and told him that if he did not admit he was a bigamist and the lawful husband of the complainant he would be killed within a month.

Haines also claimed that wife No. 1 had called and told him that she did not care what he did if he would only admit the charge of bigamy so that she could obtain a legal divorce. He denied his marriage to wife No. 1 and said the whole affair was a plot to injure him.

The Philadelphia wife claims to have ample proof of her marriage to Haines, and emphatically denies any knowledge of the visit or threat of any one against Haines.

FIGHT WITH THE COOK GANG

A Deputy Marshal Fatally Hurt—A Threatened Train Robbery.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Dec. 5.—Marshal McAlester has just received a message from W. H. Neal, Captain of the company ordered out of Muskogee Friday, stating that the company came upon "Buss" Luck, "Tom" Reed, "Will" Smith, and three other members of the Cook gang, fifteen miles from Tulsa, this morning and had a pitched battle. New Laface, one of the deputies, was shot in the side and mortally wounded. One of the outlaws was shot, but escaped with the rest of the gang, pursued by the deputies.

The Cook gang has separated into three bands, which are operating in different parts of the Creek Nation. "Jim" French, who is leading the bandits south of Muskogee, has promised to rob a train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad soon.

BOMB EXPLODED IN AN EDITOR'S BEDROOM

His Sentiments Disapproved—An Improper House Demolished.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Dec. 5.—A bomb was thrown into the bedroom of T. J. Irwin, editor of The Pond Creek Leader, last night, by some one unknown.

Several men heard the shell burst, or Irwin would have been burned to death. As it was, he was knocked senseless and the room was fired. He will recover.

The editor has been advocating the removal of the county seat from Pond Creek to Medford, both in L County, Oklahoma, and had been warned to desist.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Dec. 5.—A disorderly house, conducted by Mollie Pierson, was blown up with dynamite early this morning. The inmates barely escaped with their lives, fleeing in their nightclothes. The outrage was the work of White Caps.

The Produce Exchange Mortgage.

The New-York Produce Exchange has mortgaged its property at Broadway and Beaver Street to the Bowery Savings Bank for $1,000,000.

The mortgage, which is for a period of five years at 4 per cent., was filed yesterday. The Exchange has the privilege to pay the money back to the bank in installments of $50,000.

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EST'D 1807.

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BANKERS SEE WEAK SPOTS

Not Thoroughly Satisfied with Carlisle's Currency Plan.

NEEDS CORRECTION IN ITS DETAILS

New-York Financiers Discuss the Scheme Freely After Having Given It Careful Consideration.

Having had time to sleep over Secretary Carlisle's plan of currency reform, bankers were inclined yesterday to consider its defects. They were still unanimous in commending its purpose to give the currency elasticity, and they acknowledged other merits in it. They felt, however, that since a financial structure would be subject to strain at its weakest places, the cause of currency reform would be best advanced by discovering where the plan would yield to attack. They considered the plan with the view of perfecting it. The editorial suggestions in The New-York Times of yesterday appealed to bankers as in the line of the work needed to make a complete and satisfactory currency plan.

E. O. Leech, formerly Director of the Mint, now Vice President of the National Union Bank, said:

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on currency reform is a truthful presentation of the facts in regard to our currency system, and his recommendations in regard to retiring the legal-tender notes and the substitution of bank currency, which will, under proper safeguards, respond to the demands of trade, are entitled to the very highest respect.

There is no question but that the gravest trouble which confronts us to-day is the enormous issue of Government paper money, all practically redeemable in gold, and the provision of law in regard to the old legal-tendr notes that "when received into the Treasury they shall be reissued and kept in circulation." As long as this provision stands on the statute books there is no possible way of protecting the Government gold reserve. The one thing of all others to do is to get these notes out of the way, and now that the silver question is practically at rest, for the present at least, it would seem an opportune moment to take up the question of our currency through a proper commission.

In its main purpose, and, indeed, in its essential features, the plan proposed by the Secretary will commend itself to the judgment of bankers and others well informed on currency subjects. There will be disputes over details, and probably over some of the more important provisions, which, however, are not essential to the success of the plan.

In this view I will state some objections to some of the provisions. The proposition to abolish the legal reserve which national banks are required to keep for protection of depositors would, in my judgment, be a most unwise and dangerous step.

The Secretary's argument that "every prudently managed bank" will keep sufficient reserve is true enough, but the trouble is that experience has shown that they are not all "prudently managed," and, unless there is a strict legal requirement by which those not prudently managed can be held to accountability, the tendency would be constantly to make the most possible with your money, especially by banks not in large Clearing House cities where publicity is given to bank statements. Who would know whether the State National Bank of Oshkosh had one-quarter of its deposits in actual money or one one-hundredth? The protection of depositors is of the first importance. There should be no breaking down of the safeguards. The Secretary's idea that national banks are prevented by legal requirement from using the reserve in emergencies is not well founded. The theory of the law is that the banks in ordinary business should keep a certain portion of their deposits in actual money, but temporarily, in emergencies, the reserve may be intrenched upon, as there is no legal punishment. But to allow every banker, State and national, to say for himself what amount of actual money he could get along with all the time would be to open the door wide to wildcat banking, especially, as I have said, away from the great money centres.

In regard to the manner of redeeming the notes, I think it would be very much wiser to have the notes redeemed by the General Government than by the banks, and certainly more convenient for the public. While the General Government would be amply protected, it would, in a certain sense, be a guarantor of the notes, which would give them additional value in the eyes of the public. It will certainly be very inconvenient and expensive for the banks to redeem their own currency, and I can see no advantage in this change in existing law.

I doubt the necessity of a 30 per cent. guarantee fund. Of course, it will readily understood that the object is to "tie up" legal-tender notes. In this respect it is commendable, but if the banks are to keep one-fourth of their deposits in cash and 30 per cent. of their circulation in the Treasury, in addition to the safety fund, it certainly will 'tie up' a large amount of money, and I am one of those who believe that there cannot be too much good money in circulation. It seems to me that it would be better to authorize the Secretary to retire the legal-tender notes by the sale of the Government's credit, or by surplus revenues, as new circulation is taken out by the banks, and to do away with the provision of a guarantee fund.

I believe that under proper safeguards notes might be issued by State banks, but in practice it will be very difficult to enforce such a provision, and, as State banks can, under existing law, become national banks, it seems to me that it would be better to confine the issue to banks holding a national charter. I think that the provision that no banknote should be of less value than $10 is wise, and will provide a vacuum in this growing country for the use of all our silver currency and eventually the utilization by coinage of the silver bullion which we now hold in the Treasury.

W. W. Sherman, President of the Bank of Commerce, said:

Secretary Carlisle has undertaken a difficult task. His report indicates close study of the subject by the President and himself. I cannot approve of the plan, because I fail to see in it a promise of substantial relief. The practical disadvantages of the plan, notably in its reserve and redemption features, detract so much from its good features that I cannot perceive in it any real improvement over the present system.

Oliver D. Carter, President of the Bank of the Republic, said:

Leaving other criticism aside, I do not think that Eastern banks would wish to be held responsible for the circulation of new banks in sections of the country in which inflation would be encouraged.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin Bank, said:

I think Mr. Carlisle sound enough on the broad lines of his doctrine, but there is room for wide differences of opinion regarding details. There are many important matters that can be decided only after long thought and discussion.

A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank, said:

The plan has undoubted merits, and is ably presented, but I doubt the practicability of some of its features. The Secretary's object is obviously to relieve the Treasury of the drain upon it. That purpose is laudable, but it must be worked out with great care.

The provision for State-bank circulation is not set forth clearly enough. If the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency must be satisfied of the condition of these banks, a process would seem to be involved which would practically turn these banks into national banks. This and other features of the plan need elucidation.

Harvey E. Fisk of the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons said: "It seems to me that the plan would not work as well as Secretary Carlisle thinks, because it does not provide for safe operation in detail. Besides failing to be satisfactory in its redemption and reserve features, I think that the release of Government bonds held in the Treasury to secure national bank circulation might work embarrassment, especially if they were to be thrown on the market in large quantities."

No gold was taken from the Sub-Treasury for export yesterday, but bond buyers who had borrowed gold from banks for their purchases availed themselves of the right under the present currency system to make the Sub-Treasury return their borrowings from the new reserve.

CURRENCY REFORM TO THE FRONT.

Representative Warner on the Features of Mr. Carlisle's Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Speaking of his own bill and of Secretary Carlisle's plan, De Witt Warner (Dem., N. Y.,) said to-day:

"The extent to which the suggestions of Mr. Carlisle adopt the principles and parallel the details of the bill which I have pressed for a year, naturally predisposes me in their favor. In the main, indeed, they are more nearly my bill than were my own early drafts.

"On the whole, however, though the Secretary proposes to enfranchise at once both national and State systems, and though his suggestions in regard to each show that equivalent safeguards are aimed at, his plan stops far short of my own in the extent to which uniformity is sought, either of State or national bank currency, as compared with each other, or of the different State bank systems, as between themselves, the latter being left by him less guarded and uniform in most particulars than I proposed; while the national banks are burdened with at least one requirement which I cannot but believe was suggested rather as a scheme of out-of-door relief to the Treasury than as an otherwise desirable feature of a bank-note currency system.

"I fear that the Secretary's plan so burdens the national bank currency it proposes as practically to drive banks desiring to profit from circulation to take out State charters. For example, it is proposed that national banks shall 'deposit' a guarantee fund of legal-tender notes equal to 30 per cent. of the notes to be issued by them, while as to State banks, it is suggested that they shall 'keep' a guarantee fund of legal-tender notes. The State bank would, therefore, include this 30 per cent. among its current reserves; while the national bank would have to keep good its current reserve, in addition to the 30 per cent. deposited elsewhere. How onerous a tax is this feature alone on national bank circulation can easily be seen. A bank possessing, say, $30,000, is offered a circulation of $100,000, on conditions which include deposit elsewhere of the $30,000. That is, one of the conditions of its securing $70,000 extra currency, is that it shall tie up the $30,000 it already has. If money is worth 4 per cent. this means a tax of $1,200 per annum on a circulation gain of $70,000, or 1 7-10 per cent.—a thumping tax, when added to the ½ per cent. for guarantee fund, the ½ per cent. for expenses, and the liability on account of the mutual responsibility proposed to be assumed by all the banks for each other's currency.

"The restriction of bank notes to denominations of $10 or over has much to be said in its favor. But so long as this restriction is not extended to the State bank circulation proposed, its application to national bank currency would simply open an attractive field for State bank notes, and the situation would be aggravated rather than relieved.

"Personally, I am disappointed that the Secretary did not include periodic report, inspection, and publication of the condition of State banks, as well as issue and registry of their blank bills by the Controller of the Currency, among the requirements imposed upon them as a condition of exemption from the 10 per cent. tax on circulation. I can appreciate the reluctance to interfere by Federal law with State bank currency; but if this is to be ventured, I can conceive of no offices at once so useful to both the public and the banks and so purely administrative—as distinguished from political—in character as those thus giving publicity to the condition of the currency it permits and guarding against its counterfeit and over issue.

"As to the application of surplus revenues to the redemption and retirement of our legal-tender notes, this welcome provision is scarcely a part of a proper bank-note currency system—by which, indeed, the way would be paved for it—though, in its turn, it would leave a wide field for the new notes.

"Currency reform is coming forward, however, at a rapid rate, a good indication of which is the incredulity which a year since would have met him who should have predicted that within a year the Administration would propose a plan for an elastic bank-note currency, to be secured rather by the general responsibility of the issuing banks than by any special deposit; in which State and national banks should be put upon what was avowedly intended to be an equally advantageous footing, and of which the retirement of our greenbacks and the renunciation by our Government of what has heretofore been assumed to be its right and duty—to provide our bank-note currency—should be the leading features."

LIGHT-WEIGHT HALF-EAGLES OFFERED

Gold Tendered for Bonds, Which Is Accepted Conditionally.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Among the gold deposited with the Assistant United States Treasurer in this city for the Philadelphia members of the Stewart syndicate for their share of the new bond issue have been discovered several thousand light-weight half eagles.

Some of the coins have been worn away by constant use, but others have gone through the sweating process.

Assistant Treasurer Bigler has given only conditional receipts for the money, and the depositors will have to make up the deficiency in weight.

AN ALBANY MAN'S SUICIDE

John J. Holley Commits Suicide with Morphine at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 5.—John J. Holley, aged thirty, was found dead in his bed at the Pacific Hotel this morning. He left a note stating that he had taken morphine and requesting that C. R. Gaynor of 79 Elk Street, Albany, N. Y., be notified.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—John J. Holley was the eldest son of Capt. P. J. Holley of the National Guard, who died two years ago in this city. The son left this city over a year ago. When here he was known as a sporting man. He was afterward a hotel clerk.

A Fishing Schooner Ashore.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 5.—A dispatch reports the schooner Maggie E. McKenzie ashore eight miles north of Point Platte, Miquelon, in the locality where the lighthouse was recently destroyed by fire. She was the largest and finest fishing vessel from this port, being 162 tons, built at Essex in 1891, owned by Hugh Parkhurst and Andrew McKenzie, and only sailed from here a week ago for Fortune Bay to load with frozen herring. The vessel and outfit were valued at $12,000. Insurance on vessel, $6,376 in the Gloucester Mutual, with an insurance on the outfit.

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THEY AID THE MONTEFIORE HOME

RECEPTION BY THE YOUNG LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LEAGUE.

Chauncey M. Depew Delivers an Address on Charity, After Which the Young People Have a Dance.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home held its first annual reception last night, in the recital chamber at Music Hall.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew delivered an address, which was followed by dancing.

There was no attempt made to decorate the room in any manner, and its severe simplicity served well to accentuate the beauty of the young women who were present. The flower and beauty of the best Jewish families in the city are members of the league, and they were out in full force last night.

The members of the league number 600, about one-half of whom are young unmarried women, and the remaining half unmarried men. The league has a positive rule that as soon as members marry, no matter how charitably inclined they may be, the act deprives them of all standing and fellowship in the league. The league has been in existence for one year. Perhaps before another year has passed it may be compelled to go out of existence or change this rule, for its women are most attractive and its young men are stalwart and handsome.

The League's purpose is to aid in raising funds for the Montefiore Home, and for this purpose will give a grand ball on Jan. 23, by which it hopes to add a handsome sum to the $6,000 already contributed to the home from the dues of members.

Dr. Depew was welcomed last night by a reception committee consisting of Misses Amelia Simon, Gertrude Hess, Bertha Simon, Ida Wineburgh, Estelle Cohen, Frankie Meyers, Hortense Arnheim, Jennie Ahrens, Ray Erlanger, Sophia Erlanger, Mehr, Steinam, and Blumberg, and President Bonheur.

When the reception was over Dr. Depew was escorted to the platform, and was introduced in a few well chosen words by President Bonheur.

Dr. Depew began his address by referring to the great difficulty that he has had in getting over the election. He spoke of the league as a rare and interesting method of encouraging charity by combining the social element with the higher and nobler desires for doing good for humanity. He contrasted the league's method with those of the cold and undemonstrative subscription book and subscription papers; and declared in its favor.

He hoped that others would follow in the footsteps of the league, and produce benevolent institutions, such as the one in which it is interested.

The unorganized charities of mediaeval times he contrasted with the organized charities of the Nineteenth Century, and showed wherein the present methods are superior and more far-reaching.

Great cities, he said, become the dumping grounds of the world. All the ambitious, all the seekers of fortune, all of those who wish to escape from their narrow environment, seek the cities, and also criminals and others who wish to hide themselves, and to a certain extent become a tax upon the benevolence and charity of public institutions. The poor, the wounded, and the sick need an organization to look out for them, and this they find in the city, where the people come forward with money to found charities and asylums.

He spoke of the need of such institutions as the Montefiore Home during periods of business misfortune, when those who are thrown out of positions without preparations for privations, sicken and become helpless, and being too proud to beg, must be found by charity and tided over until they can care for their helpless ones.

"New-York," Dr. Depew declared, "does more in that line than any city in the world. The glory of New-York is not in its rivers and harbors, its business and its wealth, but in its charities, its hospitals, asylums, and homes for its distressed."

He eulogized Sir Moses Montifiore, and spoke eloquently of the good that he had accomplished during his century of life. "Napoleon," he said, "could boast of his million of slain, and Sir Moses Montifiore could die and say: 'I have saved a million from misery.'"

He closed his address by declaring: "I haven't grown an hour in forty years, because I love the girls as well now as I did then."

Dr. Depew was heartily applauded all through his address, and at its close, after which the floor was cleared and the members of the league and their friends indulged in dancing.

Said He Found the Pawn Tickets.

Detective Sloane of the Mulberry Street Station on Tuesday arrested a young man whom he found trying to sell pawn tickets for silverware on the Bowery. The boy said that he was George Rogers, twenty years old, of Jacksonville, Fla. A number of pawn tickets were found, and a silver table knife.

Inspector McLaughlin was communicated with, and it was found that another detective of the Central Office had been looking for the thief who had entered the house of Emilio Del Pino, at 15 East Thirty-second Street, on Nov. 26 and stole jewelry and silverware valued at $250.

The table knife was identified by Mr. Del Pino as his property. In the Tombs Court yesterday, where the boy was arraigned, he said his name was Thomas Wallace, and that he found the pawn tickets and the knife.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Horses, Carriages, &c.	6
Apartments to Let	15	Hotels	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Instruction	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Legal Notices	14
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	15	Lost and Found	13
Business Chances	7	Marriages	5
Business Notices	5	Patents	7
City Houses To Let	15	Pianos	7
City Items	5	Proposals	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Public Notices	15
Dancing	7	Referees' Notices	15
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	10
Dividends	13	Special Notices	5
Financial	13	Surrogate Notices	14
For Sale	7	Teachers	7
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Help Wanted	10	Travelers' Guide	16
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Queen Kin King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, Broadway-30th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts, Gypsy Orchestra, Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Museum Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher, Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Shall No. 2.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Greater Sheridan.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Das Zweite Gesicht.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville, Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—6:00—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:15—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
PALMER'S, Broadway 30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville, Living Pictures.
ST. JAMES, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis; or, Love and Hate.

READER'S INDEX.

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	3	3
Business Troubles	11	7
Commercial	11	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	3	3
Marine Intelligence	16	4
New State Corporations	14	5
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	15	1
Real Estate	15	4
Telegraphic Brevities	8	6
Theatrical Gossip	8	3
The Courts	14	1
The United Service	11	5
Washington Weather Forecast	16	3

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page.

1 Small Hope for Closure.
Sugar Trust to Pay Dividends.
Crushed on the Elevated Road.
Costello Accuses McLaughlin.
Sunk by the Steamship Dorian.

2 On Fire While at Prayer.
Platt Controls the Senate.
Protest from Coney Island.

3 Small Prices for Bugs.
Bankers on the Carlisle Plan.
Women Prevent a Suicide.

5 New Reichstag Building Opened.
Refused the Red Cross.
Surrendered Japanese Spies.
May Change the Game Laws.
Treaty Abrogation Proper.

6 Challenge Coming from Dunraven.
Good Billiards by Gallagher.
Castle Points Victors.
Ives Still Leads Schaefer.

7 Brookfield Men on Hand.
Disposal of Garbage.

8 No Cigarettes for Boys.
Weddings of Yesterday.

9 District Attorney Fellows's Trial.
Germany to Retaliate.
Members of Congress on Economy.
Plan to Obtain Pure Serum.
The McKinley Idea Dead.

10 Mr. Sanford Snubs Pastors.
Eloped from Flushing to Fordham.

11 Generally Lower Grain Markets.
Weekly Musicales by Convicts.

12 Heavy Trading in Sugar.
Protection for Farm Staples.

13 Books of the Holiday Season.
Knotty Income Tax Problem.

14 Gets $200 for His Whiskers.
A Cashier Sues for Slander.
Overissue of City Bonds Charged.

15 News of the Railroads.
No Indictment for Bribery.
In the Real Estate Field.

16 Shippers and the Railways.
Mr. Teall After a Job.
To Fight the Elevated Railway.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	21	30	3:30 P. M.	26	40
6 A. M.	20	29	6 P. M.	27	40
9 A. M.	23	29	9 P. M.	22	36
12 M.	26	35	12 Mid.	23	34

Average temperature yesterday.....34⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....23½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, South Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

The Secretary of the Treasury is confident that from this time on the business of the Government will enable him first to "make both ends meet," and then to lay by a considerable amount for such purposes as the retirement of the greenbacks, should he have the authority to do that. In the year ending June 30, 1894, the Government ran behind, in round numbers, $70,000,000. Up to the present time—say for the first half of the current year—it has run behind about $21,000,000, but for the rest of the year he thinks we shall get as much as we spend and leave the deficit for the year $20,000,000. The following year, ending June 30, 1896, he expects to forge ahead and have a surplus of some $29,000,000.

It is to be noted, however, that for this result he depends entirely on an increase in revenue. He thinks we shall collect $52,500,000 more, and he expects to spend about $3,700,000 more, thus converting the shortage of $20,000,000 to a surplus of some $29,000,000 and giving a net surplus of $9,000,000 on the operations of the two years. The increased revenue, he estimates, will be $25,000,000 on customs, $25,000,000 on internal revenue, and $2,500,000 from the Postal Service. We trust that the forecast will prove correct. We think that the chances are that it will. But it is, after all, essentially conjectural. If the American people prosper and feel prosperous enough to buy sufficient imported goods, to drink sufficient whisky, and smoke enough tobacco, the Government will get its revenue. Does any careful business man feel at all sure that this will be the case? Would he base calculations for extensive ventures on the assumption that it will be the case? Now, a surplus is very desirable. To carry out Mr. Carlisle's admirable purpose of retiring the greenbacks, it is absolutely indispensable. We cannot be sure of getting it from increased revenue. We can be sure of aiding it by proper, thorough, searching economy.

Where can the saving be made? In the first place, it must be made by scrutiny of detail and expenditure. It is the only way. In appropriation bills it is the small foxes that eat most of the grapes. But probably the utmost care that we can hope for will only serve to prevent an increase in the smaller items. A good place to begin actual saving in would be the Postal Service. Mr. Bissell has indicated how the deficiency there can be stopped by ceasing to do private work, with no legitimate claim on the public, for nothing. That would count for a little over $4,000,000, and would be far more trustworthy than an increase in revenue of that amount. Next, we can safely wait for rivers and harbors to be improved. Last year we spent $5,000,000 more for that work than the year before. It could very probably be cut down to the amount needed to prevent damage to work already undertaken, and a total saving of at least $10,000,000 be made. Pensions were decreased last year by $18,000,000 as compared with 1893, when they were $25,000,000 more than in 1892. In Mr. Carlisle's report they are put at about the same figure for the next two years—a trifle less for 1895, a trifle more for 1896, when they are estimated at $141,581,570. It ought to be possible to do better than this. The Executive has probably done now as much as is practicable under existing laws, and it will be difficult to get new legislation at this session to enable it to do more, but savings can be made by a just and searching revision of the list. Congress ought to provide for this, and will if it does its duty. Ten millions would be a moderate estimate of what could be thus saved. In these three branches of expenditure there is possible a reduction of $24,000,000. This would bring the outgo down to the level of the revenue of 1894, and then, if Mr. Carlisle's $52,500,000 increase should be realized, the Government would have it all for the strengthening of the public credit.

This is a very modest goal to set for Congress. It is idle to say that it cannot be reached. If we look back a dozen years, to the opening of the Garfield Administration, we find that the Government was run from July, 1880, to July, 1881, with $258,000,000. In the fiscal year ending July, 1893, it cost $383,000,000. For every $100 spent then $144 was spent twelve years later. We cannot get back to the pace we then made. We can check the extravagant pace we are now making, and we ought to do it.

JOHN BURNS AND THE CHURCHES.

Mr. John Burns, the British agitator, has already made one serious mistake in his American agitation. It would have been better, perhaps, if he had not begun to agitate at the moment of his arrival upon these shores, and had remained silent long enough to learn the difference between the conditions of agitation in this country and in his own. This prudent course might have saved him from the appearance, which it must be owned he has at times presented, of "a chimaera bombinating in a vacuum."

What we particularly refer to is Burns's attack upon the churches. He resents, it appears, the number of churches in Fifth Avenue, but it does not by any means appear that he deplores the absence of churches in the poorer quarters. He says that "there will never be any reciprocity between rich and poor so long as the rich have so many churches." Wherein this hinders "reciprocity" Burns does not explain. The suppressed inference probably is that the rich are enabled by their multiplicity of churches to "feel good" without doing anything for the poor. We doubt this. If a millionaire attends almost any of the churches in Fifth Avenue he is apt to find appeals made to him, on behalf of the poor, which he cannot very well resist. Many of the churches in Fifth Avenue maintain missions in the poorer quarters, at the expense of the millionaires, which do a work of incalculable value in relieving distress and avoiding misery.

Mr. Burns is misled by his English experience. In England the Church is regarded by the poor as an oppressor, but no poor man in America looks upon it in that light. He may feel as if he had nothing to do with it, or it with him, and indeed this apathy and estrangement are among the chief things with which the Church has to contend. But no native American entertains any active hostility to churches or to religion. Indeed, the purveyors of public amusement find it very much against their interest to satirize the churches or the religious sentiment. Mr. Burns may take a lesson from them. The American churches are not at all in the same position with respect to popular sentiment as the English churches. The popular sentiment here, even among people who never go to church, is very favorable to the churches, and Mr. Burns will do himself and his cause nothing but harm by opposing that sentiment.

THE PARK BOARD.

One would suppose that the members of the Park Board would spend their last official days in composing themselves for burial in the most dignified garments and attitudes they know how to take. They might even be expected to spend the time remaining to them in pandering to the better element, insomuch that, like the unjust steward in the Scriptures, whose example is just now much to be commended to municipal office holders about to "go," they should say: "I am resolved what to do that when I am put out of the stewardship they may receive me into their houses."

This moderate social ambition does not seem to actuate the Park Commissioners whose political ambition is upon the point of frustration. On the contrary, yesterday's session of the board was the occasion for a most weird exhibition on the part of Commissioners Tappen and Clausen. When the minutes of the last meeting were read, Commissioner Tappen moved that they should be amended by the insertion of his recollection of a remark of Mr. Olmsted's which seemed to him to indicate that Mr. Olmsted did not know where the Harlem River Driveway was. Mr. Bell naturally desired to know what the object of this amendment was, but Mr. Tappen would not tell him, and Mr. Tappen and Mr. Clausen voted Mr. Tappen's recollection into the minutes in spite of Mr. Bell.

We repeat that this was a most weird procedure. Even if Mr. Olmsted did not know when he called upon the board where the speedway was, it does not make the least difference. If he had actually been employed to modify the design of the speedway with reference to its appearance and to the public convenience, and had accepted the employment, of course he would not have trusted his own memory of the ground, which must be some years old, no matter how precise or how vague his recollection might be. He would have gone over the ground itself, and he would have studied the surveys of it, before committing himself to any recommendation whatever. That is the way in which a professional man with a reputation to lose goes to work. Messrs. Tappen and Clausen might make recommendations of the most specific character from the most distant memory, and they would suffer no loss of reputation whatever.

In short, Messrs. Tappen and Clausen made it plain that although, under the pressure of public indignation, they had invoked Mr. Olmsted, they did not mean to employ him, and that they did mean to go on with the work on the speedway on their own ridiculous lines, unless they were forcibly prevented from so doing. It will be among the first official duties, and it ought to be also one of the official pleasures, of Mayor Strong to prevent them. What the public desires of Messrs. Tappen and Clausen is their official heads, on chargers or otherwise. The needs of the Park Department are many and various, but the most urgent and evident of all is the need of some vacancies.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

If we may trust to the statements and reasoning of The London Spectator—and it is a very careful and candid journal—the rumored intimacy of the Prince of Wales and the new Emperor of Russia will result only in a little more politeness and good humor in the intercourse of the two Governments. Nicholas II., The Spectator thinks, finds it extremely pleasant to have the society of "one of the few good talkers in Europe to whom he can speak on terms of equality," and the Prince has enjoyed the luxury of personal amiability, which may also be of public service, which cannot be said of all his manifestations of sociability.

The English journal makes a graphic and eloquent sketch of the incalculable advantages to the people of both countries and their vast dependencies, and, for that matter, to the whole world, that would flow from a hearty and lasting alliance between the great northeastern power and Great Britain. Between them they could rule the Orient, and no one can doubt that the rule of either would be a great blessing to the races in China and in India that still grope blindly and in confusion through a confused and helpless state. The Russian people, on the one hand, would be given ample and safe scope for their marvelous colonizing faculty. The Dardanelles would be opened to them at the east end of the Mediterranean, and they would have their choice of the ports of Persia and the Pacific. England, on the other hand, would be relieved from the strain and burden of watching and defending the route to India through the Suez Canal and of protecting the long, barren range of mountain frontier between her Indian possessions and those of Russia. And could real peace be secured between these mighty powers, they could impose on the whole world a freedom from war compared with which the "pax Romana" was that of a local police.

An insuperable obstacle to the realization of such a noble and fascinating dream is, The Spectator thinks, the Russian autocracy. Everything rests upon the will of one man, whose life is peculiarly insecure, and whose successor could not by any means be bound. Beyond which fact lies the always existing and terrible possibility of a convulsion in Russia that shall overthrow the autocracy and plunge the empire into anarchy. No English Ministry would dare, The Spectator thinks, to take the first practical and decisive step in an alliance subject to such risks—steps which might lead to irrevocable consequences and draw upon Great Britain consequences that would be disastrous. This may be true, and probably is, but we cannot but think that Russia possesses an organic power toward peaceful progress which is not generally understood, and that, despite the autocracy, a gradual approach to a permanent good understanding with Great Britain is possible, and even probable. Notwithstanding the reactionary disposition in some regards of the late Czar, one feels, looking back over his reign, that Russia at its close is a much more highly developed nation than it was at its opening, and that the development was in the direction of peace rather than of war. If the other powers could make up their minds to give greater freedom to Russian expansion, we believe that conditions making for general peace could be agreed upon and observed. Anything that tends toward such a consummation must be welcomed by all sensible and humane minds.

A CHEERFUL RAILWAY OUTLOOK.

In consequence of the steady increase in the movement of railroad freight from East to West and the practical standstill of the east-bound grain movement, many of the Eastern trunk lines are now hauling empty cars back to the seaboard from Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western points, in order to handle promptly the pressing west-bound shipments of merchandise. Only a few days ago traffic officers of the Pennsylvania, Michigan Central, and Erie Roads were complaining that they were short of freight cars. In spite of the light east-bound traffic, a large proportion of the railroads are increasing their earnings on their, westbound business.

Most of the Western railroad men who have visited New-York recently talked on business topics in a much more cheerful tone than formerly. They freely admitted that encouraging signs were visible even in regions that have suffered most acutely from business depression. The steadily-increasing volume of westbound traffic plainly indicates to the Western railroad manager that trade is reviving throughout the country, and in the improvement in the local business of most of the Western roads he finds an additional incentive to cheerfulness.

Those roads in the West and Northwest which have been losing so heavily in earnings since Sept. 1 have picked up bravely within the past few weeks. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is gradually cuttting down the item of "decreased earnings" in its weekly and monthly reports. In October the St. Paul's earnings fell behind the figures of a year ago just $931,000. For last month the decrease in earnings amounted to $640,000. President Miller of the St. Paul Road is one of the men who believe that the worst period has been passed and that future conditions will continue to improve.

The Western railroad men expect that the advance in freight rates on flour and grain between Minneapolis and St. Paul and the Atlantic seaboard, which went into operation last Monday, will have a good effect on the earnings. Many of the roads in the West and nearly all of them throughout the South report increased earnings for the fourth week in November, and for the entire month as well. The St. Louis Southwestern, for instance, increased its earnings in the fourth week, as compared with last year, $14,900, and for the whole month $51,300. The Denver and Rio Grande, which has been having a great deal of hard luck lately, shows an increase in earnings for the fourth week in November of $7,300 and an increase for the month of $5,200. The International and Great Northern reports an increase of $9,800 for the fourth week and $72,644 for the month. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, in the fourth week, increased its earnings $8,357, and in the entire month $12,507. The Toledo and Ohio Central shows an increase of $487 for the fourth week and $10,117 for the month, and there are other roads, which have been running behind all of the Summer and Fall, that now report small increases in earnings.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which felt the effects of the business depression very severely, is rapidly recovering its earning powers. For the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie an increase of $354,000 in net earnings is reported for the month of October. The lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the same period report a decrease in net earnings of $265,000, making an increase in the net earnings of the whole system for October of $89,000.

INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The proposal of the commission headed by Mr. Dawes to revoke the right of self-government granted by treaty to the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, on the ground that they have shown their inability properly to exercise it, hardly commends itself as a desirable remedy for the evils existing there. Nor does the further argument commend itself that the Government can rightfully revoke its grant of lands to be held in common by the tribes because the Indians are not literally so holding them, but are allowing a few of their members and of adopted white citizens to fence in and cultivate a large part of the lands.

This system of land tenure is apparently not the wisest, and allotment in severalty would presumably be better; but Congress has expressly excepted the five tribes from the operation of the severalty allotment law, recognizing that their treaty rights would be infringed by its enforcement upon them, contrary to their desires. There has been a good deal of brigandage in the Indian Territory of late, and there is too much crime at all times; but the Government is perhaps responsible for some of it, with its unfulfilled pledges in relation to the expulsion of intruders.

With better provisions for the execution of the laws, Congress may possibly be able to find a remedy that does not start the cry and the feeling among the tribes of a violation of promises.

CHOLERA IN CHINA.

The Marine Hospital Bureau publishes a report recently received from our legation in China concerning the prevalence in Pekin of Asiatic cholera, which appeared there in September. On the date of the report, Oct. 11, its ravages had been "unusually severe." "Every facility," says the report, "seems afforded for the spread of the disease. Disinfection of houses, clothing, and patients is unknown." In September there were in Pekin from 10,000 to 20,000 students from all parts of the Empire, attending the Government examinations, and they were accompanied by from 20,000 to 30,000 friends or attendants. These visitors, it is supposed, brought cholera to the capital, and, as they were under no sanitary control whatever, the disease probably goes with them when they return to the provinces. While the approach of cold weather may prevent a continuance of the epidemic, the advancing Japanese may have to contend against pestilence as well as against the Chinese.

The Japanese, however, know how to defend themselves against cholera and other infectious diseases. The Imperial Board of Health in Japan is an enlightened organization, and one of its officers is Dr. Kitasato, an eminent pupil of Prof. Koch. It was Dr. Kitasato who made a notable investigation some months ago as to the causes and nature of the Chinese plague, and discovered the germ of that disease.

There was a Democratic "Statehood convention" at El Reno, Oklahoma, last week, which declared in favor of attaching the Chickasaw Nation to the present Territory and leaving the settlement of the rest of the boundary of the new State to the discretion of Congress. In some resolutions submitted in the convention by its Committee on Resolutions, it was stated that the boundaries proposed by the Dawes Commission would give an area of 45,000 square miles, "abundantly qualified by material resources to support a population of 2,000,000"; that the present population is 500,000, "made homogeneous by present railroad developments and fully equipped in every department of mechanical and industrial progress to be self-sustaining," and that the "present valuation of the proposed State would be $50,000,000, with a rapid increase which would swell its total value to $100,000,000 at the date of its admission if an enabling act should be passed by the present session of Congress." How this child must have grown!

TO STOP KOLB'S PERFORMANCES

The Alabama Lower House Passes a Bill Providing Very Heavy Penalties.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5.—A bill was to-day passed by the lower house of the State Assembly making it unlawful for any man to take the oath of office for any position to which he has not been declared elected by the body legally empowered to make the declaration, or to call upon anybody to assist him in such a step, or for any person to give assistance, or for any person to issue any address assuming such position.

The penalty provided is a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $10,000, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than twenty-five years. The vote on the bill was 50 to 30. The Populists voted solidly against it.

The bill now goes to the upper house, and there is little doubt of its prompt passage there. It will probably be a law by Saturday. This will put a stop to all of Kolb's performances. As a matter of course, the bill will not affect Kolb's actions up to the time of its becoming a law, but will put a quietus upon his future actions.

A $25,000 Suit for Damages.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

George Comas has sued the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for $25,000 damages. On the 22d of October, 1894, he says, while riding on a train of the Southern Pacific, between Park and Willow stations, Alameda, a conductor pushed him from the train, and he was thrown under the cars and had his right leg between the foot and knee and his right foot run over. To save his life, plaintiff was compelled to have his right leg and foot amputated. Since then he has undergone grievous bodily and mental pains. He has been unable to work at his occupation, that of a cook, and is prevented from gaining a livelihood. He will be a cripple for life. Wherefore he prays for $25,000 damages; also, for the sum of $10 per week from the 27th of October, 1894, until he shall be cured, and for all the costs of the suit necessarily incurred.

DR. JENKINS AND HIS TRIP TO EUROPE

He Tells About Emigration Systems in Various Cities.

Dr. William T. Jenkins, Health Officer at Quarantine, who arrived from Europe Tuesday on the Hamburg-American steamship Fürst Bismarck, from Genoa, is enthusiastic on the results of his trip to the various ports of embarkation for emigrant passengers bound for New-York. He visited Queenstown, Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Genoa, and Naples.

"Bremen has an excellent supervision of emigrants," said Dr. Jenkins. "The trains carrying these people are brought directly to the barracks, where they are kept under the supervision of several medical men. The disinfection is by steam and is a very good system.

"At Hamburg I was entertained by the officials. The managing Director, Mr. Meyer, gave a dinner in my honor, at which the United States Consul, Mr. Robertson, and several Directors and physicians of the company were present. I visited the water works and filtering systems and found the water supply was controlled in a very efficient manner.

"I firmly believe that Hamburg, which has been considered by me in the past as the danger point for cholera, has, by the efficient supervision of emigrants, the improvement and perfection of the water supply, become the least dangerous. I do not believe that disease will be introduced into the city again by means of water infection.

"Amsterdam and Antwerp have excellent services. They do not permit emigrants from infected places to enter the city. The English ports are well protected, but the service at Genoa and Naples is not as good as that of Northern Europe.

"I met Dr. Koch, and had a long and pleasant conversation with him. I was received by health officials everywhere, but after all my inspections in the principal ports of Europe, I failed to find a system or plant which can for an instant compare with the quarantine at the port of New-York.

"I talked with all the United States Consuls wherever I went, and they all agree that the proper inspection of emigrants by the United States Government at foreign ports should be done by physicians appointed under the supervision of the Consuls. They claim that the establishment of a dual system, as in force last year, was a failure. Foreign Governments do not recognize anything but the Consular Service, and cannot understand why the two should be separated. Should the Consuls have the supervision, they can secure every courtesy and avoid friction."

BANQUET OF NEW-YORK'S LOYAL LEGION

Many Distinguished Officers Among Those in Attendance.

The New-York Commandery of the Loyal Legion had a banquet last night at Delmonico's, at which about 400 members were present. Previous to the dinner there was a meeting in the parlors, at which Gen. Horace Porter presided. These were elected to the "original first class":

Capt. William J. Buckley, U. S. V.; Major Henry S. Clement, U. S. V.; First Lieut. James Henry Cochnower, U. S. V.; Major Samuel Comfort, U. S. V.; First Lieut. Spencer C. Doty, U. S. V.; Brevet Major Mahlon B. Folwell, U. S. V.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward B. Fowler, U. S. V.; First Lieut. Frank P. Frost, U. S. V.; First Lieut. Moses M. Frye, U. S. V.; Capt. Truman K. Fuller, U. S. V.; Surgeon Arthur Mathewson, late U. S. N.; Capt. Thomas Merriam, U. S. V.; Capt. Anthony B. Porter, U. S. V.; First Lieut. John J. Perine, U. S. V.; Second Lieut. Nathan E. Roberts, U. S. V.; First Lieut. A. Beaufort Villeplait, U. S. V.; First Lieut. W. H. Warner, U. S. V., and Col. William B. Wooster, U. S. V.

Robert C. McCormick and E. Graham Taylor were elected to the first class by inheritance from deceased officers, and Frederick Townsend, Jr., and George Curtis Treadwell were elected to the second class.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Admiral Braine, Judge Bookstaver, Judge Mills of Westchester County, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. George S. Green, and David Christie Murray, The London Times's war correspondent at Plevna, were among those present.

Rear Admiral Erben read a paper describing the part he took in helping to save for the Union cause Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Fla., at the outbreak of the war.

Major Gen. Miles said that he had been connected with several commanderies, and he found that East or West they all had the same spirit of loyalty and patriotism.

Speeches were also made by Admiral James H. Parker, who fought at Fort Fisher, and by David Christie Murray. The speaking finished at midnight, and the diners joined hands in a circle, and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

EXAMINATIONS AT WEST POINT

They Will Probably Be Held Next Year in the New Academic Building.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The semi-annual examinations of the Corps of Cadets will begin Jan. 2. It is expected that the new Academic Building will be ready for occupancy by that time, in which case the examinations will be conducted in the large rooms there, instead of in Grant Hall and the Library, where they have formerly been held.

The Academic Board will, as in previous years, preside at the examinations. The board is made up of the Superintendent, Commandant, Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Modern Languages, Drawing, Mathematics, Chemistry, History, Law, Civil and Military Engineering, and Instructors in Ordnance and Gunnery and Practical Military Engineering. The board will be divided into two committees, and the instructors will assist in conducting the examinations.

Cadets found deficient in any single branch of the academy course will be dismissed or turned back to join a lower class. Only a few have tendered their resignations since the last examination, in June, and it is thought that the number "found" this term will be small.

The Last of Boston's Tremont House.

From The Boston Transcript, Dec. 3.

The Tremont House, as a hotel, quietly went out of existence last night. The boarders gradually departed, seeking homes in other hotels, and the house was yesterday closed to guests. Mr. Stranahan intended to give a notable dinner to-day, provided he could secure one of the bills of fare used upon the day the hotel was first opened, in October, 1829. He purposed to reproduce the dinner and the bill of fare, presenting duplicates of the latter as souvenirs of the occasion. But one copy was known to exist, and the owner of that refused, it is said, to allow it to go out of his possession long enough for an exact copy to be made. For this reason the plan was abandoned.

Origin of Rum.

From The Boston Journal.

We do not understand that Mr. Ernst ever claimed that rum was first made in Boston. We believe his statement is this: The word rum was applied to a particular West Indian drink in Boston before it was so applied in England. Now the real question is this: Did the early Bostonians first borrow the West Indian word, or did they first apply an old English word to this particular drink?

A December Arbor Day.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News

There is a law in Georgia that the first Friday in December in each year shall be set apart and consecrated as Arbor Day, and that the State School Commissioner shall cause the public schools of the State to observe the day as the Superintendents and teachers may think best. In obedience to this law, Friday, Dec. 7, is declared a legal holiday in the public schools.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA

Mme. Nordica Presents Her Bayreuth Version of Elsa.

Wagner's "Lohengrin" was presented at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season, and attracted a large audience. Interest very naturally centered in Mme. Nordica's Elsa. The soprano was selected by Cosima, widow of the composer, Richard Wagner, to interpret the part at Baireuth last Summer, and it was, of course, expected that Mme. Nordica's performance would show the results of authoritative instruction in the significance of the music and the action. It is a pleasure to say that this expectation was not wholly disappointed. It would have been more highly fulfilled had it not been that the soprano was not in the best of voice, a matter, of course, over which she had no control.

Mme. Nordica's Elsa will never be an ideal performance, because there are limitations of personality which cannot be removed. The lady has not the peculiar temperament necessary for a perfect embodiment of Wagner's poetic heroine, and, consequently, much of her intelligent and conscientious effort fails to reach its object. But it can truthfully be said that in almost every respect her impersonation has improved. In the first place she "makes up" and dresses according to the composer-author's design, and this in itself is a step toward satisfying the eye. In the second place, she has learned the significance of certain orchestral passages, which have hitherto escaped the Elsas of the so-called Italian stage as made known to us in New-York. She now introduces the appropriate action which belongs to these passages, and her performance gains greatly in significance. It must be said that last night her execution of these bits was somewhat constrained, and gave the impression that she was counting bars; but this is a defect which will soon disappear.

Mme. Nordica's conception of the part is altogether better than it was. For instance she conveys far more effectively the idea of Elsa's subjection to the influence of her strange vision, supposed to precede her first entrance; and again in the scene with Ortrud, in the second act, she expresses more correctly the wirining gentleness of Elsa's nature. She reaches her effects not only by histrionic, but also by vocal means, and all through the opera she sings the music with a finer appreciation of its emotional content. Her efforts last night were warmly applauded, and they thoroughly deserved public recognition.

The performance of the opera was generally good. M. Jean de Reszke's Lohengrin has gained in dignity and repose. It goes without saying that he makes a knightly picture, and that he sings the music warmly, and at times with splendid eloquence. He was in good voice last night, and his admirable vocal art was therefore exhibited to advantage. M. Plançon made a noble and imposing King. His grand voice rolled out superbly in the important passages of the first act, and easily surmounted the big volume of tone produced in the ensemble following the prayer.

Tehamund is not one of M. Ancona's best parts, but he performed it with fervor, and deserves commendation for his earnestness. Mme. Mantelli's Ortrud was excellent in its vigor and its vocal generosity, albeit there was something too much of effort in her delivery at times. She imparted a great deal of dramatic force to her work, however, and in the duo with Tehamund in the second act did her work admirably. Signor Abramoff, as the Herald, labored under the difficulty of having to cope with some passages that were too high for his voice. The chorus was unusually good in its work, and at times reached a pitch of excellence rarely reached in this department. Nothing but words of praise can be awarded to the orchestra, which played superbly. To say this is to give merited credit to Signor Mancinelli, who has ere now proved himself to be a sympathetic reader of the score of this opera. To-morrow night "Rigoletto" will be given, with M. Maurel in the title rôle.

THE UNITED PRESS'S NEW ALLY

From The Macon Telegraph, Dec. 1.

The new contract of the Southern Associated Press with the United Press, which was ratified by the meeting of the first-named association in Atlanta on Thursday, will have the effect of greatly strengthening the news service of the Southern newspapers. The United Press has the backing of The New-York Sun, The Herald, The Tribune, The Times, and the leading papers of Boston and Philadelphia, and the Associated Press of the State of New-York.

Up to the time of making this contract, the Southern association was connected with both the United Press and the Associated, the latter being a Western organization, with headquarters at Chicago. The Western association violated its contract with the Southern association papers and invaded its territory. The Executive Committee of the Southern association was prompt in taking decisive action.

Under the new contract, the United Press concedes to the Southern association considerable territory heretofore served by it, and enables it to fight the Western association on debatable ground. With the backing which the association has, there seems to be no question but that it will be able to hold its own and do more. In fact, it looks as though it will be a case of the biter being bitten. The United Press has for three years been the strongest of all the press associations, and is to-day.

The co-operation of the New-York papers alone gives it a strength impossible to be overcome by any other set of newspapers in the country. The Telegraph, being a member of the Southern association, is in a position to guarantee to its readers a fuller and better telegraphic service than they have ever enjoyed.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier, Dec. 1.

The Associated Press, under the management of Mr. Melville E. Stone, seems to have struck a rock, and to be about ready to founder or go to pieces. The wonder is that its intelligent members should have expected anything else. The sole purpose of the organization from the first has been to enable a few Chicago papers to reduce the cost of special telegraph service by forcing the other members of the Associated Press to bear the enormous expense attending the substitution of a regular report for special service.

The Southern Press Association has been the first to "catch on" by withdrawing in a body and uniting its fortunes with the United Press, which serves The Courier exclusively in this city.

Many Associated Press papers are known to be on the anxious seat, and some are negotiating for the United Press service in anticipation of the early collapse of the Associated Press.

From The Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal, Dec. 3.

The United Press, which serves The Journal with daily telegraphic news, has entered into business relations with the Southern Associated Press, the latter having left the organization known as the Associated Press to form this new alliance. The United Press is the association which supplies news to The New-York Herald, Tribune, Times, Sun, and most of the leading newspapers in the United States. The Journal gets, for its afternoon service, all that is supplied to the New-York evening papers, and is the only paper in Elizabeth or Union County which gets this service.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times, Dec. 3.

The Southern Associated Press has severed its contract with the Western Associated Press and has formed an alliance with the United Press, the telegraphic news service of which is used by The Free Press.

NEW REICHSTAG OPENING

Emperor William's Measured Address In the Rittersaal.

POMPOUS KOENIGSPLATZ CEREMONY

Proposed Legislation Against Socialism, Abuse of Competition in Commerce, and for a Tax on Tobacco.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The new Reichstag Building, on the east side of the Koenigsplatz, was opened this afternoon with ceremonies of elaborate splendor.

The order of the day began at 10:30 o'clock, when the Imperial Deputies, excepting the Social Democrats, attended the religious services preliminary to the speech from the throne and the business of the Winter session. The Protestants worshipped in the chapel of the old castle, the Catholics in the Church of St. Hedwig, in the rear of the Opera House. At 11:30 they began gathering in the Rittersaal of the old castle. As the clock struck 12 Emperor William entered the hall. He ascended the dais, and Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, who stood at his right, handed him the speech from the throne. The Emperor read:

"In the name of my high allies I welcome you at the beginning of your constitutional work, which you now transfer to a place which the activity of ten years has completed as a monument to our home industry. May God's blessing rest upon the House and upon the empire's welfare and grandeur, toward which all should faithfully strive.

"When I consider the social and economic tasks which must be performed in that building, I feel how heavy upon us is the weight of the duties enjoined by history, my ancestors, and my high allies. I regard it as the noblest task of the State to protect the weaker classes of society, and to aid them to higher economic and moral development. This duty becomes more pressing as the struggle for existence in several classes of the nation becomes more serious and more difficult. It is our duty to strive to ameliorate and smooth away the antagonism, both economic and social, and to preserve and increase the feeling of content and solidarity.

"If my aspirations to these ends, for which I hope I shall have your unreserved support, are to be realized, it will be necessary for us to meet the dangers raised by those attempting to create disturbances in the country. The State must have the power to discharge its duties. Experience has taught that the existing laws are not sufficient, and you will receive a bill the main provisions of which will be for the extension of the criminal laws, the increased protection of the State, and for the better maintenance of order.

"The experience gathered since the introduction of the imperial justiciary laws discloses faults in those laws, and you will receive a bill amending these defects, and providing, among other things, for the payment of damages to persons who have been convicted of and sentenced for offenses of which they were innocent.

"Inquiry into the conditions of the Boerse shows that the existing regulations are not sufficient for the avoidance of the dangers to which the Commonwealth is exposed through the misuse of Boerse forms. You will receive a measure relative to commerce, amending these forms, and also a bill for the reparation of the abuses caused by dishonest trade competition. The last-named measure, it is hoped, will put commerce and trade on a more stable basis.

"The financial condition of the individual States, as related to the empire, has shifted in a manner unfavorable to the States. While the federal Governments for ten years received the surplus from the empire, the empire is now forced to demand from them money to cover its deficit. This oppressive condition must be remedied by the opening of new sources of revenue; therefore, you will receive a bill providing for a tax on tobacco.

"The vacillating financial claims of the empire will not abate unless the federal States adhere to a demand for an organic rearrangement of the financial relations between them and the empire, a rearrangement which shall make the empire independent of the individual States, and shall protect them from uncertain and incalculable demands upon their treasuries. With a view to effecting soon such reforms, it will be necessary for the federal States to relinquish last year's claim to the surplus otherwise due to them from the imperial Government. I hope you are in full accord with the bill.

"My confidence, expressed in 1892, in the maintenance of the peace of Europe, has been strengthened. Our relations with all the powers are friendly, and the spirit of loyalty still animates our alliances. Two neighboring countries have been visited within the past few months by tragic events. Germany has joined in the general expression of sympathy with the bereaved nations, giving renewed evidence of the solidarity of human feelings and peaceful desires. In the death of Emperor Alexander III. of Russia, I mourn the loss of a friend and a tried colaborer in the works of peace.

"I beg you now to enter upon your tasks. May they result in the welfare of the Fatherland and give testimony to the accord with which the German tribes twenty-five years ago entered upon the foundation of the empire."

After the usual cheers by the Deputies the Emperor left the hall. He rode in a carriage drawn by four horses and surrounded by the gorgeously-uniformed escort of the Garde du Corps. Behind him rode the Empress and the imperial Princes, who had been in the Rittersaal during the speech from the throne. They were escorted by the Queen Victoria Dragoons. The imperial party reached the Koenigsplatz at 1:15 o'clock. The west main entrance, where they left the carriages, had been decorated with flowers, and a temporary gangway, carpeted with purple, had been erected for the Emperor's reception.

Within the building, Princes, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Federal and Prussian Councilors, members of the Cabinet, Parliamentary officers, and scores of Deputies had assembled rapidly. Conspicuous among them were Paul Wallot, who designed the structure, and Herr Wittich, the executing architect. The keystone stood on end at the centre of the round, middle lobby under the cupola, covering the spot where a statue of Emperor William I. is to be erected. In it had been deposited, besides the usual official records, a brief history of the building, to which was added later Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe's account of the founding of the empire. By 1:30 all persons invited to witness the ceremony had assembled in the cupola lobby and had taken the places assigned to them, the Princes at the right of the space reserved for the Emperor and Empress. The first address was read by the imperial Chancellor. As it was intended for the records it mentioned the names of all living German sovereigns and the free cities. Part of it was:

"In common with the constitutional representatives of the German nation we now lay this keystone in the house where we shall work henceforth. The founder of the legislative bodies of the empire, Emperor William I., who on June 9, 1884, laid the foundation stone of this building, was not allowed to witness the perfection of this work, nor was his glory-crowned son, Emperor Frederick. We bless the memory of our ancestors in the imperial dignity, and are sure that their memory will ever live in the hearts of the German people. The labor of ten years has been expended upon this building to the honor of the united Fatherland. In its chambers let the fear of God and love of the Fatherland ever prevail. May the harmony of these sentiments fill the souls of the men who are called to labor for the further welfare of the empire, and may the building remain a monument to the great times and to the great prize hardly won, a memento for future generations of the unshaken faith with which their fathers fought and for which they shed their blood." The address was signed by Emperor and Chancellor.

Count von Lerchenfeld, Bavarian Minister in Berlin and representative in the Federal Council, handed the trowel to the Emperor. In his short speech he expressed the hope that, under the Emperor's powerful protection, wisdom and strength and union would prevail in the legislative councils of the empire. The Emperor then threw the mortar into the hollow space and the masons set the stone in place. Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, placed a mallet in the Emperor's hands, as he said: "This mallet was used first by Emperor William I., when, ten years ago, he laid the cornerstone of this structure. May your Majesty's firm faith, wide foresight, and high thought be with us in whatever is debated or decided in this house. A great era has realized what many generations had dreamed and hoped. The empire's new council house is a sign of German unity which we pray God to preserve." The Emperor, without removing the helmet of the Garde du Corps from his head, rapped the keystone with the mallet three times, saying: "Pro gloria et patria."

The Empress, attired in mourning and wearing the ribbon of the Black Eagle, also struck the stone three blows. The ex-Chancellors, Bismarck and von Caprivi, had been invited to take part in this ceremony, but both declined with thanks. The Emperor apparently had been much fatigued with the ceremony at the Old Castle, for his voice was husky and his motions were less energetic than usual. While conspicuous representatives of the Federal Government were repeating the ceremony with the mallet and stone, the band played "Heil dir im Siegerkranz." Count von Lerchenfeld closed the exercises by calling for cheers for the Emperor, and the Emperor was then conducted through the building by Herr Wallot.

Although the day had been raw and blustering since early this morning, a great crowd gathered along the Emperor's route between the Old Castle and the new Reichstag Building and cheered him constantly. The procession was imposing, but hardly so splendid as had been expected. Of the eighty-five carriages, only those of the imperial family, with their gorgeous military escorts, found much favor in the popular eye.

The Imperial Deputies met at 4:20 this afternoon in the old building, in the Leipziger Strasse. Herr von Levetzow, who presided, said that the Reichstag would not leave the house in which it had assembled so long without bidding it goodbye. The Secretary reported 333 of the 397 members present. Herr von Levetzow announced the bills sent to the House from the Federal Council, and said that to-morrow the business of the session would be in the new building. After reviewing briefly the history of the old building, he expressed the hope that in the new house, as in the old one, the Deputies would adhere to their purpose of benefiting the Fatherland in all things. He thanked the members for their regard for him during his Presidency, and closed his address with an invitation to attend a beer conmers at 9 o'clock this evening in the new building. He remarked afterward that Prince Hohenlohe and all the Prussian Ministers would be present at the celebration.

The new Reichstag Building is on the east side of the Koenigs Platz, where stands the Victory Monument. It is a quadrangular building, with four turrets and an iron gilt cupola. The material is mainly sandstone. The cost was about $7,000,000. Pillars, 54 feet in height, are characteristics of the east and west façades, the latter being the main entrance.

Emperor William has conferred upon Paul Wallot, designing architect of the new Reichstag Building, the title of Geheimer-Baurath.

SERIOUS ARMENIAN INQUIRY.

English Foreign Office Will Select a Special Commissioner.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The representative of the United Press had an interview with Secretary Atkin of the Anglo-Armenian Association, in which the latter stated that on the 3d inst. the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held an hour's private conversation with Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M. P., President of the association. It is understood that the Earl of Kimberley will, at the request of the Porte, select an independent Commissioner, whom he may ask one of the great powers to appoint.

The official statement of Lord Rosebery and the Earl of Kimberley is expected to be made public this week, but the prompt execution under European control of Article LXI. of the Berlin treaty, which decrees that the Porte shall effect reforms in Armenia without delay, will alone satisfy the association. The Turkish commission appointed to investigate the atrocities recently committed is not satisfactory, as it is claimed that such a body should be purely European.

The Anglo-Armenian Association has presented memorials to the foreign embassies in London in relation to the massacre. The memorials allege that the Porte's official statements are now, as they have been heretofore, false. The Armenians have been tricked for sixteen years, the execution of Zeki Pasha, who commanded the force which committed the outrages, and his inferiors will not be sufficient. The massacres were due, it is asserted, to the Porte's deliberate orders. The association will ask the assistance of Armenians in the United States, and will also demand that Armenia be forthwith placed under European control.

The association has given expression to its gratification at the resolution adopted by the United States Senate on Dec. 3, protesting against the atrocities and directing that the remonstrances of the Government be communicated to Turkey.

A private letter received frrom an Armenian resident of Constantinople says:

"Twenty-three villages in Armenia have been compelled to embrace Islam. To complete the misfortune the Sultan, while expressing his horror, has sent a special deputation with presents and flags for the guilty troops as signs of his approval. Which of our misfortunes shall we lament—the massacre of our brethren or the lot of those left in misery to be subjected to the most cruel treatment by the commission? The news of our calamities is widely known, yet none dares to speak. We look into each other's faces, and there read the sorrow and pain of the heart.

The writer of this letter, which bears the date of Nov. 6, was obliged to hide it for days, owing to the domiciliary visits made by the police.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Turkish Legation has received the following communication in regard to tne Armenian troubles:

"Toward the end of July last, and under the instigation of an Armenian, named Hampartzoum, the men of ten Armenian villages near Moush formed separate bands, and, armed with guns, daggers, hatchets, and other instruments, attacked the tribe of Delikan, killed a few men of that tribe, and afterward fell on the tribes of Bakirah and Badikan. These bands burned alive Hadji, nephew of Enmer Agha, one of the chiefs of the Bekirah tribe, and not only outraged Mussulman women of the village of Kulli-Guzat, but also put them to death in an atrocious manner. Men were also tortured in a more ferocious way. Not satisfied with all these lawless and criminal proceedings, the same bands burned also a few villages inhabited by Mussulmans.

"Thanks, however, to the measures taken by the lawful authorities, the bands in question were dispersed and the insurgent chief Hampartzoum, as well as the priest Mighirditich of Kizil-Killisse and other guilty persons, were arrested and brought before justice.

"The statement often published in some of the European newspapers to the effect that regular troops fired on defenseless men and women is utterly untrue. No individual carrying no arms was killed. Twenty insurgents, having surrendered, were treated with all possible consideration, and after their depositions before the legal authorities of Moush were taken they were freed. It was these twenty insurgents who indicated the place where the chief, Hampartzoum, and his accomplices were hiding themselves. The above facts show that among the insurgents only twenty surrendered, and that, with the exception of the brigands who broke in revolt, no one was ill treated."

SURRENDERED JAPANESE SPIES.

Mr. Lodge's Resolution in the Senate Referred to Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Senate today the resolution was under discussion which was offered Monday by Mr. Lodge (Rep. Mass.,) requesting the President to furnish information as to the delivery to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens who were afterward tortured and put to death. The following is the text of the resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate all correspondence or other papers relating to the delivery by the United States Consul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities, and also to inform the Senate whether the said Japanese were put to death after being tortured; and whether there was any understanding with the Chinese Government that officers of the United States should aid, assist, and give safe conduct to any Japanese citizens desiring to leave China; and further, to inform the Senate whether the United States Consul at Hankow was reprimanded by Chinese officials for aiding Japanese citizens to leave the country, and whether all information was refused to the United States Consul at Ningpo when he made inquiries as to the charges against certain Japanese citizens arrested there.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) suggested that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Lodge stated that some of the prominent facts of the case as they appeared in Mr. Julian Ralph's report given in the public press. The two Japanese citizens in question had been given up, he said, by the United States Consul at Shanghai, and had been put to death with the most hideous tortures. He regarded their surrender, in the circumstances, as an act of the greatest possible discredit to the humanity of the United States and to the humanity of all civilized men. He thought that an explanation was due to the American people. He had no objection to the proposed reference, but he thought that the matter was one which should not be suppressed or smothered. If the facts were not as stated, the Government should be vindicated promptly from the reproach of having yielded up two innocent men.

Mr. Sherman thought that such questions ought not to be presented to a deliberative body, and that the resolution ought not to be acted upon without reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that the resolution seemed to contain an implication against somebody—against the President or the Secretary of State, or the United States Consul at Shanghai. It therefore seemed to him that it would be well not to act in the matter with haste or precipitation. Besides that war was flagrant between Japan and China, and the least interference on the part of the Senate of the United States which might be considered as favoring one belligerent or the other would be an unfortunate circumstance at this time.

It was known that overtures for reconciliation were now being made through the assistance of the United States Ministers to China and Japan, and may precipitate action on the part of the Senate would be unwise. Mr. Morgan favored the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He should not like to be a party to anything that might cause irritation to either China or Japan or any other great State, in the present condition of affairs. If the resolution should be referred he would convene the committee to-morrow and have the circumstances looked into very carefully.

After some further discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Hawaii Observes Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Thanksgiving proclamation of the Hawaiian Republic, brought by the last mail, adopts not only the United States custom, but selects the same day. On Nov. 20 President Dole, through the Minister of the Interior, Mr. King, issued the following proclamation:

"In view of the special protection and care which an overruling Providence has vouchsafed to our country and the people during the last year, whereby we have had exemption from pestilence, civil disorder, and other public disaster; have experienced large progress in the development of our institutions of government, and have been blessed with abundant crops and due recompense for the labor of hand and brain, I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, recommend that Thursday, the 29th of this present month of November, be set apart as a day of national thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the past and the promise of the future, and of prayer for the continuance of His favor."

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, in commenting editorially upon the announcement of this distinctively American holiday, said:

The President of the republic issues today the first thanksgiving proclamation under the new form of government. The young republic follows its great sister across the ocean in perpetuating here the custom of devoting, especially, one day in the year for the public acknowledgment of the many blessings received by the people in material prosperity and spiritual growth."

Verdict for American Company.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Major Hambrough, father of Lieut. Hambrough, for whose murder Alfred John Monson was tried in Edinburgh last year, the trial resulting in the discharge of the prisoner on the verdict of "not proved," some time ago, instituted a suit against the Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover £20,000 insurance on his son's life. The jury in the case this afternoon returned a verdict for the defendants.

Dalziel's News Agency Troubled.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An order was issued by the High Court of Justice to-day directing the compulsory winding up of the affairs of Dalziel's News Agency of America, (Limited,) and also of the French Agence Dalziel. The claim of the petitioner, at whose instance the order was issued, was based upon a judgment for £18,000 against the former concern, and one for £15,000 against the latter.

Landslip in the Italian Tyrol.

ROME, Dec. 5.—A landslip damaged part of Giare, in the Italian Tyrol, to-day, and killed many cattle. No person was injured. Many extensive vineyards in the neighborhood of the village were buried.

Excellence of The Times.

From The News Trade Circular.

The Times is working to typographical excellence, and every week its classifications and headings and indexing of contents is putting it higher and brighter in the estimation of cultured readers.

REFUSED THE RED CROSS

Japanese Would Not Permit Army Hospital Servants to Land.

LI HUNG CHANG REMAINS VICEROY

The Governor of Kin-Chow Has Been Degraded and There Is No Truth in the Shanghai Rumor of Truce.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says the steamer Teenan, which was chartered by the Red Cross Society, has returned to Taku, the Japanese authorities there having refused to allow those on board the steamer to land. The officials at Taku stated to the Red Cross representatives on the steamer that the Chinese soldiers who had the misfortune to be wounded received the same treatment that was accorded to the wounded Japanese.

The same dispatch states that the Governor of Kin-Chow has been degraded on account of the capture of Kin-Chow by the Japanese. Gen. Chan has also been deprived of his rank and has been handed over to the Board of Punishment for allowing the troops under his command to pillage the populace and burn the Catholic church at Kin-Chow.

Li Hung Chang, it is announced, retains his vice-regal power.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Herbert received a cable dispatch from Admiral Carpenter this morning announcing the arrival of the Baltimore at Che-Foo, and from Commander Newell reporting the Detroit at Gibraltar.

It is understood here that there is no truth in the Shanghai rumor of a ten days' armistice between China and Japan. According to information from well-informed diplomatic sources, there is reason to believe that Japan proposes to follow the example of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war, and retain possession of certain points of advantage in the conquered territory until the war indemnity shall be paid and guarantees of future peace and full recognition of the independence of Corea are given.

Of course, in view of the fact that the peace negotiations are merely in the incipent stage as yet, all reports that the Japanese will demand a heavy indemnity and the cession of Chinese territory are based on mere speculation. It can be stated with some degree of positiveness that Japan will probably insist on its retention of Port Arthur as a hostage for the fulfillment of the peace conditions.

It is not thought unlikely, also, that the Island of Formosa may be placed under Japanese authority for the same purpose, but there is hardly any probability that Japan will endeavor to secure permanent possession of any considerable portion of Chinese territory.

The Daily News hears that a Japanese gold loan for a large amount is under discussion in London.

ATHENS, Dec. 5.—Three Russian war ships have been ordered from Piraeus to China.

IMPRESSIONS OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

Japanese Have Gained Great Conceit and Will Want Australia.

Capt. Cormick of the Strathleven and Capt. Saw of the Energie, both of whom arrived at this port yesterday from China and Japan, were seen while they were entering their vessels at the Custom House.

They cleared from Yokohama on Sept. 5 and stopped at Shanghai, Foo-Choo, and Singapore on their voyages. They said that they had observed the feeling between the two countries, but had no opportunity to see the fighting.

Capt. Cormick said that the Japanese "have the biggest bump of self-esteem that has ever been developed," that they are fond of calling Japan the "England of the East," and believe that they can "whip the remainder of the earth."

They compare the geographical position of Japan with that of England, and claim that as England's influence dominates the Continent, so theirs will dominate Asia, and say that, as England has possessions in Africa, so Japan may have similar ones in Europe. The Japanese who developed these ideas for the Captain was educated in France.

He spoke of another one, who was for a time a passenger on his vessel, who intimated that after this war is over, Japan will cast longing eyes on that land of gold, Australia, and, notwithstanding it is a British province, will not hesitate to annex it to her territory.

In speaking of the Chinese soldiers, he said that they look like living skeletons, and are equipped with snickersnees, spears, and old flint-lock muskets, and wear a cheap tin armor that offers no resistance to anything.

Both Captains believe that the war will soon be terminated, and that China's defeat will be conclusive.

They left Foo-Choo on the day that the port was closed.

THE ANTI-DIPHTHERITIC SERUM.

Bergmann Will Not Know in a Year Its Value—Virchow's Opinion.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Prof. Bergmann told the German Medical Society this evening that he could not hope to settle soon the question as to the value of Behring's anti-diphtheritic serum. He had begun forty-six experiments, but would not be able to form a final opinion in less than a year.

Prof. Virchow referred to the surprisingly good results obtained in the Emperor Frederick Hospital. He said it was the duty of every physician to use the serum, despite the injurious effects that might result from it. He thought years would pass before the value of the serum could be fixed definitely.

GERMAN ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

It Will Consist of Three Articles Dealing with Revolution.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Anti-Socialist bill will consist of three articles. The first one, it says, deals with the penalties for inciting crime, for enticing soldiers into revolutionary courses, for plotting against the existing order of things, for publicly attacking religion, the monarchy, the family, marriage, or property. The second will treat of the punishment of reserve officers and non-commissioned officers convicted of resisting the authority of the State. The third will provide for the temporary forfeiture of press publications guilty of any of the offenses in question.

CORDIAL RECEPTION AT CADIZ.

Official Report of Arrival of Cruiser Detroit with Relics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Department of State has received from Charles L. Adams, United States Consul at Cadiz, a report upon the arrival of the cruiser Detroit at that port, and the transfer of the Columbian relics, accompanied by Commander J. S. Newell, with eight officers, Secretary of Legation Bonsal, and a guard of ten marines, on a special train to Madrid.

The Consul says: "I take great pleasure in reporting the cordial and generous reception tendered the Detroit and her officers by the civil, military, and naval authorities of Cadiz. In addition to the customary courtesies extended to the vessel on her arrival, the disembarkation of the historic relics was made the occasion of a great public demonstration, in which all of the local authorities took part. The officers of the Detroit were met at the quay by Gen. Manuel Fernandinez de la Roda, Military Governor of Cadiz, and staff; Captain General J. M. Reguera of the Spanish Navy, the Hon. J. C. de la Cudra, Civil Governor of Cadiz, and staff; the Mayor, Councilmen, and other representatives of the corporation, and a battalion of infantry with two bands of music. To the American officers and marines was given the position of honor. They were escorted to the station, the Stars and Stripes was carried in advance of the Spanish national colors, and the bands played the American national airs. The local papers describe the reception as one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Cadiz. As an evidence of the cordial international feeling in connection with the event, I wish to state that before the departure of the train, the railway authorities were informed that the whole expense of the transportation of the effects to Madrid would be borne by the Spanish Government."

It is notable that this official account is in every detail contradictory to the statements contained in an alleged cable dispatch purporting to describe a cold reception to Commander "Brownsch" and his ship at Cadiz, about three weeks ago, which was circulated in Western papers.

ABOUT AUTONOMY OF CUBA.

Monarchists Hiss and Republicans Protest in the Cortes.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Deputy Ascarate, Republican, elicited a storm of groans and hisses from the Monarchists in the Chamber to-day by advocating the autonomy of Cuba. Premier Sagasta replied that Spain would spend her last dollar and shed her last drop of blood before she would relinquish the island. The Monarchists cheered this declaration tumultuously, the Republicans protested, and the house became so disorderly that the debate was suspended.

Accidents to Vessels at Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Advices from Shanghai state that the Hawaiian schooner Americana, Capt. Smith, from Glasgow May 17 for Tongkee, China, has arrived there, her shrouds having been carried away by a typhoon which she encountered.

The British steamer County of York, Capt. Moddrell, at Antwerp from Ship Island, reports having experienced a hurricane Nov. 12, during which she lost a part of her deck load, sustained damage to her steering gear, and was otherwise injured.

The Russian bark Emedi, Capt. Johansen, which sailed from Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 20, for the Mersey, has been posted at Lloyds as missing.

The British steamer Knight of St. George, Capt. Bevis, before reported at Havre from New-Orleans with her cargo on fire, is discharging, the flames having been extinguished. The steamer is considerably damaged.

The German steamer Sicilia, Capt. Thiele, at Antwerp from Montreal, lost 213 head of cattle and her cattle pens were smashed during heavy weather she experienced.

Persecution of the Stundists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—The Official Messenger contains to-day a circular issued last September against the Stundists by Privy Councilor Durnovo, Minister of the Interior. The circular forbids Stundist prayer meetings, and declares this religious sect to be most dangerous to Church and State.

Socialist Defeat in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a vote was taken upon the Socialist proposal that amnesty be granted to all persons now serving terms of imprisonment for taking part in the riots that occurred during the universal suffrage agitation, and the motion was defeated by a vote of 79 to 42.

Kaiser Wilhelm in English Garb.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Emperor William, attired in an English uniform, this morning visited the Prince of Wales, who arrived in this city from St. Petersburg yesterday. Later in the day the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of York, returned his Majesty's call. The Prince and Duke this afternoon started on their return to England.

Poles Pardoned by the Czar.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The Czar has informed the Pope that he has pardoned many condemned Poles, and his Holiness has sent an autograph letter to encourage his Majesty to persist in his liberal policy."

Marriage of a Nitrate Prince.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Harry North, son of Col. North, the "Nitrate King," and Miss Jessie, daughter of Sir David Evans, ex-Lord Mayor, were married this afternoon in St. George's Church, Hanover Square.

King Humbert's Generosity.

ROME, Dec. 5.—In addition to his former gift of £1,600 for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Italy, King Humbert to-day made a donation of £4,000, to be devoted to the same purpose.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's Ankle.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, while overseeing the rehearsal of his new opera at the Savoy this afternoon, fell from the raised platform to the stage and sprained his ankle.

Rebels in Stevenson's Eden.

APIA, Samoa, Dec. 1.—The rebels have been very active recently, and have just given notice of their intention to attack Apia. The Australian cruiser Wallaroo is here.

Bookmaker Stedeker Discharged.

Leon Stedeker, the welshing bookmaker, who was arrested Tuesday, was taken before Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and discharged. Counsel for Stedeker said there was absolutely no evidence against his client.

Killed Himself on His Wedding Eve.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5.—H. N. Judge, one of the leading citizens of Western Alabama, a prominent lawyer, committed suicide at his home at Eutaw by shooting. He was to have been married to-morrow.

Mrs. McGowan Is Dead.

Mrs. Emma McGowan, forty-one years old, of 263 West Nineteenth Street, who was burned Tuesday afternoon at her residence, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday.

Atlanta's City Election.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—A light vote was polled in the city election here to-day. Only one ticket was in the field. Porter King was elected Mayor.

Alderman Flynn Is Better.

Alderman Flynn of the First Assembly District, who is ill with pneumonia, was reported as being somewhat improved yesterday.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

MAY CHANGE THE GAME LAWS

What Senator Guy Says of Proposed Legislation — Division of State into Three Sections.

State Senators Guy, Childs, and Donaldson, composing the Committee on Game Laws, have been conducting a series of investigations during the Summer, and as a result of their work will prepare a bill suggesting many important changes in the fish and game laws.

Senator Guy said yesterday that the committee had agreed on the essential features of a bill to divide the State into three sections, so far as the laws apply.

One section will comprise the Adirondack region, another the seacoast, including Long Island and Staten Island, and the rest of the State will make the third division.

Special provisions will apply to the different conditions in these divisions, at the same time giving as much uniformity to all sections as is possible.

The proposed bill contemplates the repeal of many laws granting special privileges to many counties or parts of counties.

Much time has been given to investigating the sentiment of the people on Long Island as to deer hunting there. It is not fully determined whether to recommend a law prohibiting the killing of deer there for a period of ten years or not. There is some sentiment in favor of that, Senator Guy said.

TREATY ABROGATION PROPER

SECRETARY GRESHAM SAID BRAZIL SHOULD NOT COMPLAIN.

The Correspondence Between the United States and Brazil Is Submitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The correspondence mentioned in the President's message as having passed between Secretary Gresham and the Brazilian Minister regarding Brazil's intentions to terminate the reciprocity treaty Jan. 1 was sent to Congress to-day.

Senhor Mendonça's brief note was dated Sept. 24, nearly a month after the treaty had been abrogated by the new tariff act. Referring to this, the Secretary of State says:

By Section 104 of the act of Aug. 28, Section 3 of the act of 1890, under which the commercial arrangements with Brazil and certain other countries were negotiated, was repealed; but it was also provided that nothing in the repealing section should be held to abrogate or affect such arrangements except where they were inconsistent with the provisions of the new law. Notice, therefore, of an intention to terminate those arrangements was not contemplated by the new law, and, so far as they were inconsistent with the provisions of that law, such notice was rendered unnecessary by the fact of their immediate termination.

Your note, however, seems to imply that the United States and Brazil had contracted an obligation not to terminate the arrangement between them in any manner whatsoever, except that stipulated in the communications exchanged on Jan. 31, 1891. There is no disposition on the part of this Government to avoid the question thus raised.

Secretary Gresham then proceeds to show from the correspondence of Mr. Blaine and Senhor Mendonça that the reciprocity arrangement manifestly rested wholly on legislation adopted by the United States and Brazil, and that the terms of this legislation were well known in the executive departments of both Governments and were recognized by them as the basis of their action. So far as the arrangement may have been considered as an international agreement, it was made subject to the terms of that legislation.

The third section of the act of 1890 did not assume to confer on the executive any power to bind Congress in its future action as to the laying of duties and the raising of revenue. "It is obvious," says Secretary Gresham, "that this act did not contemplate the creation of a condition of things which it would not be within the power of this Government or of any other Government that might be affected at any time to alter."

After referring to the delicacy that must be exercised in assessing public taxes and stating that treaty making by the United States is governed by the Constitution, similar to the practice in Brazil, and that Governments are assumed to take notice of such constitutional provisions, the Secretary adds that in view of these well-known principles of law and matters of fact it cannot be supposed that it was intended, by the simple exchange of notes on Jan. 31, 1891, to bind our Government, as by a treaty, to certain duties or remissions of duty on the specified articles beyond the time when the Congress of the United States might, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, repeal the legislation under which the arrangement was concluded.

In conclusion Secretary Gresham gives the results of the policy of reciprocity as follows:

It is needless to say that this Government desires to cultivate with Brazil the most liberal and extensive commercial relations. Its disposition in this regard is sufficiently attested by its present tariff legislation, in which the great bulk of the articles exported by Brazil to the United States are on the free list. While our imports from Brazil from 1890 to 1893 increased to the extent of nearly seventeen millions of dollars in value, our exports to Brazil in 1893 show an increase of less than half a million dollars over those of 1890.

These facts are not referred to in a spirit of complaint, but in the hope that our commercial relations with Brazil, while they may in no wise be affected by the termination of the reciprocity arrangement, may exhibit in the future a constant and mutual expansion.

IT HAS A NEW BOARD OF OFFICERS

Meeting of New-York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The New-York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution had its annual meeting at Sherry's, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The following officers were elected: Regent—Mrs. Donald McLean; First Vice Regent—Miss M. Van Buren Vanderpoel; Second Vice Regent—Mrs. Janvier Le Duc; Recording Secretary—Miss J. C. Irwin-Martin; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. W. H. Stewart; Treasurer—Mrs. John S. Wise; Register—Mrs. Edwin H. Woottan; Historian—Miss M. Groble Lathrop.

The retiring Regent, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, was made honorary Regent by acclamation, and Bishop Potter Chaplain by acclamation.

The following were elected members of the Safety Committee: Mrs. J. Heron Cerosman, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. J. Moffat, Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mrs. A. G. Miles, Mrs. Leon Harvier, Mrs. John Allen, Mrs. Jeremiah Robinson, Mrs. Fay Peirce, Miss Ann Whiting Irwin-Martin, Mrs. Gerardies Wynkoop, Miss L. P. Montgomery, and Miss Ingraham.

A New City Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Central Commercial Club of the City of New-York, formed for social purposes and the mutual benefit of members, and to provide a pleasant place of common resort for entertainment, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The Directors are Ralph L. Onderton, Jr., Hans S. Beattie, Ronald E. Bonar, John D. Crimmins, James G. Johnson, George Livingston, William Irwin Martin, Antonio Rasines, William B. Thom, Perry Tiffany, James M. Vannote, Herbert H. Vreeland, and Thomas H. Wood of New-York City; James L. Carr of Orange, N. J.; Frank R. Chambers of Bronxville, Henry A. Robinson of Yonkers, and George B. Nichols, A. Howard Topping, Charles E. Warren, and Martin H. Wilkins of Brooklyn.

NO DECISION BY MR. OLMSTED

Park Commissioners Have a Tilt Over the Harlem Driveway—Engineer Kellogg Rebuked by Mr. Clausen.

Frederick Law Olmsted and the Harlem River Driveway again furnished some little excitement in the Park Board yesterday.

When Secretary Burns read the minutes of the special meeting at which Mr. Olmsted conferred with the board, Commissioner Tappen, who has declared that there has been no harmony among the Commissioners since the question of a landscape architect for the driveway was introduced, moved that the record be amended by adding that Mr. Olmsted was not familiar with the location of the driveway, thinking it was on the river bluff instead of at the base.

"What is that amendment for?" asked Commissioner Bell, with some surprise.

"In justice to the board," said Mr. Tappen.

"I think that the whole conversation with Mr. Olmsted should go on record," said Mr. Bell.

"And I think otherwise," curtly replied Commissioner Tappen.

"This is not just to Mr. Olmsted," said Mr. Bell.

President Clausen said that he agreed with Commissioner Tappen.

"Well, I protest that it is not right," continued Commissioner Bell.

The question was put to a vote, and Commissioner Bell was voted down and the minutes were amended.

The following letter to Secretary Burns was then read:

Brookline, Mass., Nov. 30, 1894.

Dear Sir: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. in regard to the Harlem River Driveway, addressed to Mr. F. L. Olmsted. Mr. Olmsted will give this matter consideration and reply as soon as possible. Yours truly,

OLMSTED, OLMSTED & ELLIOT.

Chief Engineer Graham reported that he had offered to show Mr. Olmsted over the ground, but that the latter had declined, saying that he was too busy.

Contractor Rogers promised not to do any blasting on the upper section of the driveway at night, as residents in the neighborhood have complained.

President Clausen sent for Engineer Kellogg and said to him:

"Mr. Kellogg, it is your business to be here during the meetings of the board, and we don't want to have to send for you again. You have got to be here."

Charles L. Greenhall received a permit to cross Central Park after 12 o'clock at night. He belongs to a bowling club, and wants to take a short cut home from the west to the east side of town at night.

In Georgian Vales

The sweetest roses grow. Keep your breath fragrant as the perfumed gales of this enchanting land, and your teeth fair and lustrous as the pearls of the Orient by using SOZODONT, that most charming and wonderful dentifrice, which no lady's toilet should be without.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN, while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

KENYON—JONES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. R. [illegible] D. D., Grace E. Jones to Harry Laurence Kenyon, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ABBETT.—At Jersey City, on Dec. 4, 1894 Le

CHALLENGE ON THE WAY

Lord Dunraven to Have Another Try for America's Cup.

A POWERFUL CRAFT COMING OVER

H. Maitland Kersey Gives Some Details of the Proposed Challenging Boat—An American Syndicate Formed.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The fact is officially made known to-day for the first time that a challenge has been made for the America's Cup. Lord Dunraven himself makes the statement, which he writes to the United Press, that the challenge has been forwarded. Lord Dunraven adds that no details regarding the wording of the challenge will be made known by him until he receives the reply of the New-York Yacht Club.

Chairman James D. Smith of the America's Cup Committee was not in town yesterday, but it was learned at his office that a cablegram had been received from the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron that a challenge was on its way now. The message was sent to Mr. Smith at Stamford.

H. Maitland Kersey, who acts as Lord Dunraven's representative here, was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times. He said he had not received any message from the other side, but if a challenge was on its way, then he thought it must be a conditional one.

"The condition, I think, is in reference to the holding of the cup if it is won by the challenger," said Mr. Kersey. "In arranging the details of the races for the Valkyrie, Lord Dunraven insisted on having this clause inserted in the challenge:

"It is to be understood and agreed that, should the cup come into the custody of the British yacht club, it shall he held subject to challenge under precisely similar terms as those contained in this challenge; provided, always, that such club shall not refuse a challenge according to the conditions laid down in the deed of 1887.

When he wrote to the New-York Yacht Club to try to arrange a series of races for next year, he asked that the same conditions that governed the Vigilant-Valkyrie contests govern the races next year, with certain additions. The committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club conceded the additional requests of Lord Dunraven, but struck out this particular clause, saying in reply:

As to holding the cup, if won by you, the feeling of the club is this: Any agreement that the cup, if won by you, should be held open to challenge under precisely the same conditions as those under which you challenge is superfluous, for, according to the provisions of the deed, a winner would certainly be entitled so to do without any acquiescence on the part of the New-York Yacht Club, and be perfectly free to publicly announce his intention of so doing. From this, although granting you no additional right, any such agreement is, as a matter of form, most inadvisable, being in the nature of an addition to the deed itself, which is held to completely cover and control the contests for the cup.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Kersey, "that the clause is one that is certainly more favorable to the New-York Yacht Club than it is to the British yachtsmen. Should the challenger win the cup, then when the New-York Yacht Club challenge, all the concessions that have been made to Lord Dunraven under the 'mutual agreement' clause the challenging party can insist on; but if this clause is not inserted, and there should be any quibbling over the conditions to govern the races, the holders of the cup can hold the challenging party strictly to the terms of the deed of gift.

"I think that there will not be any trouble over it, though. The committee is composed of very fair-minded men, who are willing to arrange a series of races on as fair terms as possible."

"Do you think there is any condition as to the dates the races are to be sailed?"

"No, I don't anticipate any trouble on that question, that is, for mutual agreement. September is certainly the best time for the races to be sailed. You see, if there had not been the delays caused by letter writing and cabling, the challenge could have been here a month ago. That, under the ten months' notice, would have fixed the date for the races in September. I don't think there should be anything in the way of the races being sailed then, even now. I understand that the Herreshoffs have already drafted out the lines of a yacht to be built for the defense of the cup, and as soon as the challenge comes definitely settling the length of the challenger, work will begin. They certainly ought to be able to launch the boat by April, and she should be ready for sailing by May; that would leave four months to tune the boat up and get her into shape."

"Have you any idea what the challenging boat will be like?"

"I know nothing definite, of course, because Lord Dunraven and Mr. Watson only decided at their conference last Saturday. Some time ago I thought the boat would be about 75 feet in length, but Lord Dunraven has changed his plans since then, and now I think she will be built very nearly up to the limit—say about 89 feet; that would allow a foot for any changes that might have to be made in her trim after the yacht was launched. Adding one or two thousand pounds to a yacht's ballast nowadays makes a considerable difference in her length, owing to the long, low counters they have and their overhanging bows. The challenging boat will be a very powerful one, with big spars and spreading every inch of canvas that she can carry. She will be built with but one object in view—to win the America's Cup. Last year the Valkyrie was built to race in English waters and then to come over here and race. The new boat will be adapted to the weather conditions that prevail off Sandy Hook as much as possible. Another reason why I think she will be a ninety-footer is that two boats of this size are already being built on the other side, one by W. Fife, Jr., and one by G. L. Watson, and by agreement with the New-York Yacht Club the challenge for Lord Dunraven's boat can be withdrawn and a challenge for one of these substituted."

"Will the challenger come over here early and race here?"

"She will undoubtedly come over early and will sail about these waters all the Summer to be put in thorough trim. I don't know about racing here before the cup race. Lord Dunraven may do that. He will do all he possibly can to have his boat in the finest possible shape by the time of the cup races."

While Lord Dunraven and Mr. Watson have been working industriously to get a yacht to win the America's Cup, yachtsmen on this side are already planning for the defense of the cup. A syndicate has been formed, subject, of course, to a challenge being accepted, and the Herreshoffs are to build the boat. The syndicate is composed of many of the gentlemen who subscribed the money to build the Vigilant last year. The principal men are C. Oliver Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Commodore E. D. Morgan, August Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and George Gould. Plans are already being prepared, and the yacht may be expected to be out early in the season.

A prominent yacht designer of this city, speaking of the challenge yesterday, said: "The English boat will be the most powerful ever seen in these waters. I look to see her about 90 feet on the water line, 133 feet over all, 24 feet beam, and 21 feet draught. She will be sparred up to the limit and carry all the canvas she can crowd on.

"She will be a handsome boat, too, and really an enlarged Britannia, with such improvements of model as have suggested themselves to Lord Dunraven and Designer Watson, after their experiences with the Valkyrie and the Britannia, and lessons they have learned from the Vigilant and the Navahoe. I think, too, that the challenger will have a big balloon jibtopsail, another wrinkle learned from the Yankees."

THE CELEBRATED
SOHMER
Pianos are the Best.
Warerooms: 149-155 East 14th St., New-York.
CAUTION.—The buying public will please not confound the SOHMER Piano with one of a similarly-sounding name of cheap grade. Our name spells—
S—O—H—M—E—R.

WILL BE ANOTHER BRITANNIA.

"Spinnaker" Thinks Cup Challenger Will Resemble That Cutter.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—From Glasgow, under date of Nov. 22, "Spinnaker," the well-known yachting correspondent, writes: "Our yachting papers are busy guessing out the variations of build in which the new challenger for the America's Cup will differ from Britannia and Valkyrie, but none of the prophets are likely to guess the truth. The success of Britannia assures us, however, that Mr. Watson will not lose sight of her good points.

"The best of these are in turning to windward and in coming about in stays faster than Vigilant. In the Clyde I saw Britannia in a strong and true breeze reach through Valkyrie's lee from astern, and, staying to starboard, cross Valkyrie's bow without forcing the latter about, although she was on port tack.

"Mr. Watson has no doubt seen similar weatherly qualities on various occasions. If this weatherly gripe meant any loss of reaching speed it might be a sacrifice to all-around-the-course sailing, but Mr. Watson has had many opportunities of observing that in a good sailing breeze Britannia was perhaps faster on a reach than Valkyrie. He is satisfied that Britannia was the yacht to challenge with rather than Valkyrie, and he believes that in the last day's cup racing in the turn to windward in the strong breeze Britannia would have been at least five minutes better to the weather mark than Valkyrie, and consequently would certainly have beaten Vigilant.

"It may therefore be taken for granted that the new challenger will be another Britannia, cautiously improved, with this improvement most probably in the direction of smaller displacement with more power and increased sail. Mr. Watson has, of course, to reckon with the fact that in breezes Vigilant is better than Britannia, a fact admitted by The Field, but whether he will rely on more beam or lower lead for greater power he alone knows. Extra lead means extra weight, so that beam may be taken as a compromise. Lower lead means an increase in draft and in wetted surface, and this is another argument in favor of beam.

"There is a fond hope here that Vigilant must have about exhausted the Herreshoff designs, but that remains to be seen.

"Herreshoff's Dakotah, which last Summer was the terror of the Clyde, is for sale, her owner, Mr. Henry Allan, having shifted his affections to the one-rater class. This class seems likely to be the Clyde fad for the coming Summer, and it is rumored that Mr. Allan will import a Herreshoff boat and try and clean out the class as he did the two-and-a-half and the ten-raters with Wenonah and Dakotah.

"The report that Mr. Howard Gould has ordered a twenty-rater of the Herreshoffs for racing in British waters has carried dismay to owners in that class, but has made those yachtsmen who have sold their boats quite comfortable.

"The building of small raters in the Clyde promises a busy burst of work much needed everywhere here. A class similar to the Dublin mermaids has been constructed at Helmsburg, and seven boats have been ordered. The Thames designer, Mr. Linton Hope, is to be the designer of the class, and the model will be a modification of his champion Sorceress. The Clyde mermaids are about 18 feet over all, 7 feet beam, 10 inches draft of hull, 6 feet draft with centreboard down, and with 275 square feet of sail. They are decked, except a large cockpit, and are to be sailed without ballast and with an amateur crew of three."

Yachts Building at Herreshoffs'.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec 5.—In an interview today with a Times correspondent, Mr. John B. Herreshoff said that now work on a cup defender had been commenced. The Herreshoffs always enshroud everything they do with mystery. Mr. Herreshoff thought the rumor came probably from the same source that told of an extension of the works. This supposed extension was merely the hiring of land in "the Cove," and the construction of a light marine railway for hauling out boats of not over ten-feet draught. A cup defender if ordered would be built in the north shop, from which the 130-foot steamer now building there for T. R. Hostetter could be launched in about a month.

The frames for the twenty-rater for Mr. Howard Gould are bent on the molds, and the yacht will soon be set up. She will be a fin keel, with such improvements in construction as experience has suggested. The twenty rater ordered for parties in Germany will be a duplicate of the Gould boat, and, like her, will have about 60 feet of length over all.

A thirty-rater for racing in Boston waters is under way.

Seventh Regiment Games.

Nearly 600 entries have been received for the games of the Seventh Regiment, which are to be held at the regimental armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, next Saturday evening. The entry list is the largest in the history of the regiment, many athletes of well-known ability being among the contestants. The number of entries from the different companies in detail is as follows: A, 55; B, 106; C, 12; D, 89; E, 35; F, 131; G, 30; H, 62; I, 20; K, 36; total—576. The company scoring the greatest number of points will be awarded the handsome Nesbitt Trophy, which is at present held by Company B. One of the prettiest contests of the evening will be the relay race, which is open to teams of four men each from any company in the regiment. All the best wheelmen in the regiment have entered the bicycle races. The regimental band will furnish the music during the games, which commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

The events will be 93-yard run, scratch; 440-yard run, scratch, (championship of the regiment;) 75-yard run, handicap; half-mile walk, scratch, (for those who have never won a prize in any walking race;) 1,000-yard run, handicap; one-mile safety bicycle race, scratch, (for those who have never won a prize in any bicycle race;) 75-yard run, handicap; 93-yard run, scratch; 440-yard run, scratch; 220-yard run, handicap; half-mile walk, handicap; 50-yard sack race, scratch; 50-yard sack race, handicap; putting 16-pound shot, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; one-mile safety bicycle race, handicap; 220-yard hurdle race, scratch; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; half-mile run, scratch; potato race, scratch; 440-yard run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle race, scratch; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; two-mile safety bicycle race, handicap; one-lap three-legged race, handicap; eight-lap relay race, (teams of four men;) running high jump, handicap.

Col. Appleton will be referee.

Tennis Players to Visit Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 5.—Arrangements have been made with M. G. Chace, Yale University intercollegiate tennis champion, for a visit of the American jockey team to Canada during New Year's week. The team will include R. D. Wrenn of Harvard, Fred H. Hovey, the crack tennis player; Clarence Hobart of New-York, who holds several tennis championships; E. A. Foote, and four fast skaters from Brown University. It is proposed to play two matches in Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, one under American and the others under Canadian rules. One match will also be played in Kingston.

Applications for Eastern League.

At a meeting of the Eastern Baseball League yesterday applications were received from Scranton, Rochester, Paterson, Bridgeport, Reading, Fall River, and Toronto. It is expected that a representative from Newark, N. J., will be present at the meeting to argue in favor of that city being admitted to the league. There is a disposition on the part of the league to purchase the Erie Club and allow the club to retire. If this move is carried through, it will make three vacancies in the league, the other two being Scranton and Yonkers.

GOOD CUSHION CARROMS

Gallagher Now Ahead of Fournil by 49 Points.

PRETTY SHOTS BY BOTH PLAYERS

Gallagher Made the Best Average and Best Run of the Contest—Fournil Also Made His Highest Run.

There was cleverer playing, a higher average, and better scores in the Gallagher-Fournil cushion-carrom billiard match at Maurice Daly's last evening than on any evening since the match began.

Gallagher was in better form than at any time since the play began, and, opening his first inning with a run of 37, held his lead until he had placed 154 points to his credit, thus wiping out the four points' lead that the graceful Frenchman had against him, and placing himself 49 points in the lead in the grand total. This was done by steady play of the old-fashioned sort, in which round-the-table and open-cushion play predominated, though he made a couple of pretty massé shots, and did some good close-cushion work.

Fournil was more brilliant in his work, and did most of his scoring on play close to the rail. In his tenth inning he nursed the balls beautifully at the lower end of the table for a total of 24, stopping his run by missing a very easy shot in the left-hand corner because he paid a bit too much attention to looking for position and a trifle too little to his execution, thus missing by a hair. The run brought his total up to 62, it having been preceded by a run of 20 pretty billiards in the sixth inning. Gallagher closed the inning with five open-table shots and a total of 103.

Fournil, who opened the evening's play, made a single shot from the position in which the balls were left on Tuesday evening, and then missed a round-the-table shot, leaving the balls so well together that Gallagher had but little trouble in running up the 3737 points with which he began proceedings.

The next four innings brought no noticeable plays, but in the sixth Fournil ran 20 by the most delicate play imaginable, using the bank shot and the short draw for nearly three-quarters of his shots.

Gallagher got started again in the seventh inning, and rolled up 26 good old-fashioned billiards, which he supplemented in the eighth with a run of 20, which was ended by a round-the-table shot, which was ruined by a kiss. In the thirteenth and fourteenth innings Fournil added 13 and 15 to his score, respectively, in which he showed clever work again at the short draw, bank, and massé shots, one across-the-table shot with the reverse English being particularly brilliant.

From this to the eighteenth inning the play was decidedly commonplace. In that inning Gallagher got the balls in good position, and, with a run of 18, carried his score up to 137, the Frenchman having just reached 100 with a single shot in his half of the inning. With the balls in the upper left-hand corner, it looked as if Gallagher was in for a much longer run, but he managed to send the cue ball around the second object ball in a very easy shot that it was 100 to 1 he would surely make. It was a miss that astonished both Gallagher and Fournil as much as it did the veriest amateur in the room.

The miss rather rattled Fournil, for he, too, missed the easy cushion shot remaining, and that left Gallagher a chance for a break of 10, this run being brought to a close by a cross-table cushion shot that seemed very easy. The score was then, Gallagher 147 and Fournil 101, the latter having made but 1 in the nineteenth inning. Gallagher made 5 in his half of the inning, a poor round-the-table shot settling him. Then Fournil missed, and Gallagher got the two shots necessary to wind up the evening's play and leave him in the lead by 49 points.

The score by innings is given herewith:

Gallagher—37 1 1 1 6 4 26 20 2 5 1 1 1 10 0 2 1 18 10 5 2—154. Total, 500
Average, 7 1-3.
Best Runs—37 26 20 18 10 10.
Fournil—1 0 3 2 0 20 3 1 8 24 6 0 13 15 0 0 3 1 0 1 0—101. Total, 451.
Average, 4 17-21.
Best Runs—24 20 15 13.

Play in the game will be resumed, with Gallagher to start the play of 150 points, with the balls in very good position near the head of the table.

IVES KEEPS THE LEAD.

Made a Run of 281 in the Match with Schaefer at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Although Schaefer struggled nobly to-night to cut down the advantage gained by Ives in the big billiard tournament, and at one time was ahead on the night's play, the little wonder in the end proved too much for him, running out at the beginning of the twelfth inning, with 281 points. The performance on the part of both men was the best yet seen in this tourney, and the spectators went away well pleased. Brilliant shots were the order of the evening. At the conclusion of the night's game the score stood: Ives, 1,800; Schaefer, 1,043.

In continuing his run of 1 from last night Ives found the balls in first-class condition, and, handling his cue with the confidence of a man who is ahead and feels there is nothing to fear, came within four of a century mark, the ninety-seventh being a massé of moderate difficulty.

The very first shot that Schaefer made was on the exhibition order, and the crowd cheered him heartily. He could make but 43, however, finally falling down on an easy one-cushion bank. Ives clipped off 14, and was retired on an open-table two-cushion bank, which he should have had no trouble in making. After adding 16 to his string, the Wizard found a "Jonah" in a long-range bank and left them in apple-pie order for his opponent, who made one and then miscued. Schaefer took 3 and the young phenomenon, altering the position of the balls only enough to comply with the balk and anchor regulations, touched them up for 106, quitting on a plain massé. In a run replete with fancy strokes, Schaefer made 55. Frank then duplicated Schaefer's run. At the end of this run Ives had exactly twice as many to his credit as Schaefer. The Wizard, however, increased his score in his half of the inning by 61, taking a big chance in bing kissed off and losing. The young Napoleon got 29, an easy draw proving his Waterloo.

After licking off 24 the Wizard rested on a kiss shot in which the object ball was frozen to the rail. Each then made 5, 2 of Schaefer's being around-the-table shots. He missed one of the same sort, and Ives ran 4.

Schaefer made the most scientific and biggest run he has made in the present tournament, with the balls against the head cushion, making 10 in anchor at a time, then driving them out, only to repeat the performance almost at once. He had 147 to his credit when he quit, and was ahead on the night. This seemed to disconcert Ives a trifle, for he made but 2. The next run of any consequence was also Schafer's, and consisted of 37. A goose egg for the boy, and the Wizard added 25. Ives ran the game out with 281, the highest run of the tournament. Several of the shots were brilliantly executed, notably a pair of brilliant massés. The balls were left in good position for to-morrow evening.

The score:

Ives—96, 14, 1, 106, 55, 29, 5, 4, 2, 7, 0, 281; total, 600; average, 50; average for the three nights, 39 6-46; highest run, 281.

Schaefer—43, 16, 3, 55, 61, 24, 5, 147, 8, 37, 25; total, 424; average, 38 6-11; average for the three nights, 22 31-46; highest run, 147.

SALISBURY'S CASE HEARD.

Driving Club of New-York Friendly to the Expelled Turfman.

When the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association resumed its session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning, John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee joined the six members who had been in attendance on Tuesday. The United States Senator from Wisconsin remained up to the noon recess, and then left his colleagues for the balance of the day.

Quite an amount of business was dispatched, the famous Salisbury expulsion case coming up late in the afternoon. The audience room was crowded to hear this much talked of case, but it occupied a very short time. The board went into executive session, and then called the parties concerned in the application of Monroe Salisbury for reinstatement. Samuel McMillan, President of the Driving Club of New-York, represented the organization on whose grounds Salisbury had been expelled, and said he was ready for trial. Judge Henry M. Whitehead was counsel for the defense.

Mr. McMillan addressed the board briefly. He said that Mr. Salisbury had sent a letter to the Executive Committee of his club disclaiming any intent to set the rules at defiance or cause any trouble when he took Expressive away from Fleetwood last September, before the race she had started in was over. In view of this explanation, Mr. McMillan said the Executive Committee had also prepared a letter to accompany the one written by the California turfman, and he wished to submit both and rest the case. At the same time he hoped that the board would extend clemency to Mr. Salisbury.

Judge Whitehead then said a few words, returning the courteous remarks of Mr. McMillan, and requesting the board to deal out the same clemency to the Driving Club that they did to his client. With this fine bit of irony the case ended so far as the public discussion of it is concerned. President Johnston said the correspondence would not be given to the press, and that the whole matter would be considered in executive session.

It is understood that Messrs. McMillan and Titus, two of the judges who ordered the expulsion, had signed the letter sent by the Executive Committee. Henry Hughes, who was the other judge, says that he did not join with the associates, though he had no feeling against Mr. Salisbury. It was understood that two men had heard Mr. Hughes admit that he had agreed to let Expressive be drawn, but he denies that he ever made such a statement.

"On the Saturday night after the second postponement," said Mr. Hughes, "I received a telephone message from H. R. Murray, one of our committee, that Expressive was lame and could not start on Monday. Presuming that this was true, I replied 'All right,' and promised to see John D. Barry, who had been in the stand. I presumed, of course, that Mr. Salisbury would produce the mare and show that she was not fit to continue in the race. The next morning I was at Fleetwood and spoke to Mr. Barry, who told me that Expressive had been shipped. This was the first intimation I had that the mare had been taken away, and I at once expressed my opinion that Mr. Salisbury had acted very unwisely.

"From the first discussion of this case I have been quoted as one of the two judges who gave permission to take Expressive away, while the fact is that I never gave such permission either directly or by inference."

Since there was no evidence taken, and the Driving Club seems to feel so kindly toward Mr. Salisbury, there is little doubt that he will be reinstated. No decision had been made, or rather none was announced yesterday; but the verdict will probably be made public to-day.

Soon after the board had commenced yesterday, Stephen M. Allen, the young Long Islander who had threatened violence to C. A. Willis the night before, made a public apology, and asked to be forgiven for what he had said in passion. He had been ruled off in connection with the ringing of Rex as George L. at Mineola, and Mr. Willis was the presiding judge on that occasion. When the latter asked for a continuance that he might show the guilt of the people who had started Rex under a false name, Van Allen lost his temper and talked fight. His apology was heard, and the case was continued for further investigation.

A number of applications for reinstatement of men and horses under suspension or expulsion were heard, and several of them were granted. One of the most important decisions of this sort is the one that restores the Maine breeder Charles Horatio Nelson to full favor. He has been under the ban since 1889 for his connection with the notorious stallion race at Boston, won by his horse Nelson, in which the Michigan crack Alcryon was alleged to have been pulled. Nearly all the parties implicated have been pardoned, and last year C. H. Nelson was temporarily reinstated. This has now been made permanent, on the ground that the offender, who gave a bribe to the owner of Alcryon, has been sufficiently punished.

A similar clemency was extended to H. C. Potter of Middlebury, Vt., and the brown mare Tempest, who were expelled in 1891. Both were taken back on probation last year, and this reinstatement is now made permanent.

S. A. Bordman of North Berwick, Me., who was expelled Nov. 13, 1874, asked to be pardoned, on the plea that he had been off the turf for twenty years, and being now a very old man, would like to have the stigma removed. His application was granted.

C. L. Overshire, Athens, Penn, who has served a much shorter term, having been expelled by the Philadelphia Driving Park Association in October, 1893, was also reinstated. S. B. Peck, Watkins, N. Y., was not so fortunate, as the board refused to remove the suspension imposed in 1892 by the Tioga Park Association, Athens, Penn., for non-payemtn of entrance money.

A. D. Motony, Montreal, Quebec, who started the bay gelding Glenwood Prince as A. B., was, on the complaint of Frank Tallman, Ogdensburg, ordered suspended till he paid for the change of name. John Cody's protest against the gray gelding Racket, formerly Mock Medium, was sustained, and the money won under the assumed name is to be distributed among the horses that were entered honestly.

The application of M. L. Hare, a prominent breeder of Indianapolis, for the return of $583 paid to the Detroit Driving Club to remove a suspension made last year, came up twice during the day. Daniel J. Campau, President of the Detroit Racing Club, argued the case at some length in opposition to Mr. Hare's appeal, and Judge Whitehead acted as counsel for the appellant. Mr. Hare had nominated his trotter Graydon for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake at Detroit in July, 1895, but did not start him. The nomination was sold to him by Secretary Campbell of Detroit, acting for H. S. Lewis of Circleville, Ohio, but Mr. Hare contends that he did not agree to take it, having made a later arrangement with "Bob" Stewart of Kansas City, who claimed to have a nomination for sale. When Mr. Hare did not pay, the Detroit Club called on Mr. Lewis, who said he would settle, provided he could start his mare Koaline. There was another nomination for sale by this time, and Mr. Campau said that this was transferred to Mr. Lewis. Stewart was also made to pay half of the $500 due from Hare, and part of the money demanded from the latter was to be used to reimburse him.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co., have completed their preparations for the Holiday's and suggest that an early visit will afford better opportunities for deliberation and the advantages of a complete stock to select from.

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

CASTLE POINTS VICTORS

Defeated the Montauks of Brooklyn in the Wheelmen's Tourney.

TOO MUCH NOISE FOR VISITORS

Excellent Team Work and Steady Play of the Hoboken Bowlers—The Atlantas Win and Lose.

There was as much noise in the Hoboken Quartette Club's alleys last night while the Castle Point Cyclers and the Montauk Wheelmen were playing their first game as at a schoolboy football game. The shouting and singing were, of course, intended to encourage the home team, and to disconcert the Brooklyn men. That the latter purpose was eminently successful is shown by the score.

Conrad, in a recent game, made 182, while 136 was the best he could do last night. But it is probable that the Castle Point boys would have won both games had there been no more guying than is usual at these games. Their team work was steadier, and they showed better form throughout the evening than the Montauks.

In the first game Schulz, while making but one strike, ran up 180 points.

Trautwein showed the most remarkable improvement in the second game, in which he made six strikes and finished with the fine score of 203 pins to his credit. In the first game he was 40 points behind Schulz, and in the second beat him by 51. His work was neat and clean-cut throughout, and if he has the nerve to play against a closer rival than the Montauks were, he should not be very far behind the winner of The New-York Times's medal, to be given for the individual high score of the tournament. His average was 171½.

Schulz's average is 166 for the two games, but he is not the strong finisher that Trautwein proved himself. The Montauks substituted Yates for Carson in the second game, and his work justified the change. He has a peculiar delivery, and admirably stood the "rattling" tactics which were directed at him as "the new man." Darby carried off the honors for his team.

The score:

FIRST GAME.
CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	3	4	4	153
Schulz	1	8	1	180
Trautwein	1	4	5	140
Hagestedt	1	3	6	124
Slonek	2	4	4	151
Total	8	22	20	748

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	1	3	6	128
Tate	1	3	6	112
Darby	0	3	7	117
Carson	0	3	7	116
Schenck	3	5	2	166
Total	5	17	28	639

FRAMES.
Castle Point..73 146 215 312 403 457 531 607 663 748
Montauk 67 131 201 259 314 375 438 479 546 639
Averages—Castle Point, 149 3-5. Montauk, 127 4-5. Scorers—G. J. Bieling and J. Turney. Referee—William Eicke. Captains—C. Slonek and William O. Tate.

SECOND GAME.
CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	2	4	4	152
Schulz	2	4	4	152
Trautwein	6	2	2	200
Hagestedt	1	3	6	139
Slonek	2	4	4	143
Total	13	17	20	789

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	1	4	5	136
Turney	1	2	7	120
Darby	2	5	3	159
Yates	1	5	4	148
Schenck	2	3	5	127
Total	7	19	24	690

FRAMES.
Castle Point..85 150 226 323 408 483 574 637 714 789
Montauk 66 140 211 285 353 432 507 579 632 690
Averages—Castle Point—157 4-5; Montauk—138; Scorers—G. J. Bieling and J. Turney; Umpire—William Eicke; Captains—C. Slonek and William O. Tate.

HONORS WERE EVEN.

Brooklyns and Atalantas Each Win a Game at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Honors were even to-night in the two games played on Montgomer's Clinton Street alleys between the Atalanta Wheelmen of this city and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The first game was rather easily won by the visitors, for whom Swezey made the highest score, 194. He made four strikes in succession.

Halsey did fairly well for the Atalantas, and with to-night's game he still leads the individual score, his average being 174 5-8. Chamberlain of the Union County Roadsters was high man until last night, when he dropped to 172.

The second game was close throughout, and all depended upon the ninth frame. The Atalantas were twelve pins behind in the ninth, and won by twelve pins, Budd making a double header, which materially assisted in the victory. The Atalantas are still tied for second place with the Union County Roadsters, whom they meet to-morrow night at Rahway. The scores in detail follow:

FIRST GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Olozaga	3	3	4	158
Millar	1	4	5	140
Budd	3	4	3	150
Halsey	4	4	2	183
Terbell	3	2	5	148
Total	14	17	19	779

BROOKLYN BICYCLE.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	4	3	2	194
Anderson	2	8	5	179
Stebbins	4	1	5	150
Leach	4	3	3	170
Allen	1	7	2	169
Total	15	18	17	822

FRAMES.
Atalantas ...77 151 228 315 401 485 554 636 704 779
Brooklyns ...97 177 254 351 428 514 593 668 731 822
Scorers—E. Allen Smith and George F. Stebbins; Umpire—William Clifford; Captains—A. N. Terbell and Thomas Anderson. Average—Atalantas—177 4-5; Brooklyns—164 2-5.

SECOND GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Olozaga	5	3	2	196
Millar	2	3	5	143
Budd	3	5	2	182
Halsey	2	6	2	161
Terbell	4	3	3	177
Total	16	20	14	859

BROOKLYN BICYCLE.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	3	3	3	155
Anderson	4	2	5	176
Stebbins	3	2	5	151
Leach	2	5	3	167
Allen	4	5	1	198
Total	16	19	15	847

FRAMES.
Atlantas 96 179 244 329 412 504 570 665 762 859
Brooklyns ...97 181 260 337 384 470 577 678 774 847
Average—Atalantas—171 4-5; Brooklyns—169 2-5.

THE "ROOTERS" COULDN'T SHOUT.

Cycling Bowlers Threatened with an Injunction at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The Kings County Wheelmen and the Tourist Cycle Club divided honors in the two games bowled here to-night. In the first battle the Kings County delegation walked away from the Tourists, burying them under a mound of 200 pins. The Tourists fought bravely, however, and commenced the second game with a determination to turn the tables. "Chubby Dick" Chiswell was called upon to act as mascot and rescue his clubmates, and Beckwith was also impressed, the two taking the places vacated by Crooks and Van Houten.

The Kings County boys were accompanied by a delegation of "rooters," who found their occupation gone when confronted by an enormous placard which informed the shouters that the proprietor of the alleys was threatened with an injunction should the usual racket prevail. The Union County Roadsters and their frenzied club yell had disturbed the slumbers of a venerable jurist whose residence is near by. He threatened dire revenge if the "Indians" renewed their war whoops. The warning was forgotten, however, in the second game, which was close and exciting, the final victory of the home team being greeted with a cheer like the Rutgers College war whoop.

Seymour bowled in splendid form for the Tourists, while Gardner, Martin, and Hart were the Kings County stars. Summaries follow:

FIRST GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Names	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hart	4	3	3	179
Kay	4	2	4	151
McGee	3	4	3	157
Gardner	4	4	2	194
Martin	3	6	1	185
Total	18	19	13	863

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Names	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	1	3	6	130
Crooks	1	3	6	116
Van Houten	1	2	7	120
Balding	2	3	5	142
Seymour	3	2	5	139
Total	8	13	29	647

Frames:
Kings County..88 179 202 358 445 554 646 715 778 803
Tourist.. ...64 130 186 258 325 382 458 500 580 647
Scorers—Mr. Norwood and Mr. Beaver.
Averages—Kings County, 173; Tourist, 129.
Captains—Hart and Garrison. Umpire—Mr. Dill.

SECOND GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN, B. C.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hart	2	3	5	138
Kay	0	5	5	132
McGee	0	5	5	131
Gardner	1	4	5	125
Martin	2	5	3	158
Total	5	22	23	684

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	2	5	3	154
Beckwith	1	3	6	122
Seymour	3	5	2	181
Chiswell	3	0	7	118
Balding	2	4	4	148
Total	11	17	22	723

FRAMES.
Kings County..70 123 199 276 354 425 491 546 616 684
Tourist 57 135 215 271 333 411 479 565 648 723

CYCLISTS AT THE LONG TABLE.

Enjoyable Banquet of the Union County Roadsters.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5.—The Union County Roadsters gave another of their long-table banquets to the members, friends, and prominent citizens in the smoking room of the clubhouse to-night. Covers were laid for 125, and every chair was occupied. The room was artistically decorated. Potted and variegated plants and flowers were placed in every nook and corner, while cut flowers added to the attractiveness of the table.

Directly in the centre of the table, and mounted on a pedestal banked with flowers, was The New-York Times loving cup which the Roadsters won at Trenton a year ago. President Holmes, as usual, delivered an address of welcome, and then introduced Walter Felter as toastmaster. Mr. Felter has always honored the Roadsters by presiding at their "long tables" and was greeted with a round of applause as he arose to speak. He spoke eulogistically of the Roadsters' many triumphs at home and abroad. He also referred to the good work they have accomplished toward obtaining good roads in Union County. He related in brief the work being done by The New-York Times for wheelmen, and this, of course, elicited applause. Regrets were read from Mayor Daly, Judge L. S. Hyer of the Court of Common Pleas, William Chamberlain, C. B. Mathewson, and J. C. Tattersall of the Mercer County Wheelmen; Fred C. Kear, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, and Dr. Harvey Iredell of New-Brunswick.

The Woodbridge Banjo Quartet rendered a selection and then Robert Gentle, Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the league, was introduced. He spoke on "The Future of the Wheelmen." Mr. Gentle said there are 36,000 wheelmen in New-Jersey, and of this number but 1,300 belonged to the league. He spoke of the future of the league, and urged those present to rally to its support. He concluded with a glowing tribute to the roadsters and to President Holmes, "than whom," he said "there is no better friend of the wheelmen in New-Jersey." As he sat down, Mr. Gentle was greeted with the famous U. C. R. yell, led by Wiggins White. A telegram was read from James L. Holmes, Jr., of Orange, ex-Chief Consul of the league. He regretted his inability to be present "with the boys" on account of sickness. Mr. Holmes is a great favorite with the Roadsters, and his absence was

BROOKFIELD MEN ON HAND

So the Platt-Patterson-Murray Boom Was Suppressed.

ELECTION DISTRICT CAPTAINS DINE

Congressman Quigg Rehearses History —The Anti-Brookfield War and How It Is Being Waged by the Leaders.

A boomlet for the Platt-Patterson-Murray anti-Brookfield Republicans was taken to John Reisenweber's place, in Fifty-eighth Street, last night. It was tenderly cared for by Police Commissioner Murray and Jacob M. Patterson.

It was supposed when it was smuggled into the room that it would be brought out, pushed along like a snowball, and sent rolling through the entire Nineteenth Assembly District. The effect was to be seen next Tuesday night in the shape of anti-Brookfield delegates to the Assembly District Convention.

In this simple and childlike way Mr. Murray and Mr. Patterson, who are managing the fight against the County Chairman, were to capture this district.

But the boom was not brought out. There was too much Brookfield sentiment in sight, and so Mr. Patterson and Mr. Murray simply did the best they could, without setting off their fireworks.

A dinner was given at Reisenweber's to the election district Captains in the Nineteenth. Mr. Reisenweber is a member of the County Committee from that district. The guests included men who will be valuable in the primaries next Tuesday. Congressman Quigg, who lives in that district, and who was said in a morning newspaper yesterday to be working against Mr. Brookfield, was also there. He came up from Washington, reaching the city early in the evening, went to the dinner, and took the midnight train back to the capital.

Police Commissioner Murray, Jacob M. Patterson, C. F. Bruder, Assemblyman-elect Percy, C. B. Page, John R. Van Wormer, and William Leary, who managed Quigg's campaign, were among the guests.

It appeared, when Mr. Patterson and Mr. Murray looked over this array, that the Brookfield sentiment was too strong to allow their boomlet to thrive well.

Mr. Van Wormer is a prominent member of the Union League Club, Mr. Leary is a close friend of William Brookfield, and Mr. Quigg took occasion to let it be known that he was not making any promises of patronage or influence in behalf either of Brookfield or Murray, and so there was no open demonstration on county politics. Messrs. Patterson and Murray, however, made the most of the gathering to do quiet missionary work against the present organization.

Mr. Quigg made a speech in which, for one occasion only, he dropped the realm of prophecy and that of history and delighted his Republican friends by relating some of the incidents at Washington during the last three days.

The fight which Mr. Murray and Mr. Patterson are making, on behalf of Mr. Platt and incidentally such glory as may come to themselves from acting as his agents, is going merrily on.

For two days there has been a procession of Republican politicians passing in and out of the office of Chairman Brookfield, in Fulton Street. Most of them have been men who allied themselves with the Committee of Thirty's movement last Winter, and they are now in a position where they must determine whether they will support him and the election-district system or oppose him and give the organization into the hands of Platt men, headed by Police Commissioner Murray.

Mr. Brookfield is in the fight to stay until he is defeated or again made Chairman. Those who are opposed to him have two or three grievances. They are hungry for patronage, and they claim that Chairman Brookfield is not exercising his proper functions as Chairman, because he refuses to make them any promises or indorse them for all the places within the gift of Mayor Strong.

Jacob M. Patterson cannot understand how any man can be a Republican and not want all the "spoils" that are in sight, and because Mr. Brookfield thinks the non-partisan plank in the Seventy's platform as binding now as it was before election, Patterson's friends charge that he is no longer a loyal, dyed-in-the-wool Republican.

They are now making vigorous protests against Mr. Brookfield, because they claim he was largely responsible for the defeat of the straight-ticket idea in the Republican organization.

Patterson and his crowd claim that a straight ticket could have been elected, and they propose to be revenged on Mr. Brookfield for having done what they claim "has robbed them of the entire county patronage."

Police Commissioner Murray is Mr. Platt's chief agent in arranging the details of the fight against Mr. Brookfield. The power that his office gives him is producing an effect which will count heavily when the primaries are held next week.

Abraham Gruber, who was making anti-Platt speeches a few months ago, has now climbed over to the other side of the fence. He is an ambitious young man, and would like to be Corporation Counsel and Chairman of the County Committee at once. He is such an amusing little man that he finds it hard to induce his friends to take him seriously.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S JUDICIARY

The Work of Reorganization Completed by the Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—The General Assembly of South Carolina, in joint session to-day, completed the reorganization of the judiciary of the State, begun with the advent of the reform administration four years ago. One by one, the Judges on the bench in 1890 have been retired. Only the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and one Circuit Judge of the old set have been retained.

The remarkable feature of the elections to-day was the selection of Gen. Joseph H. Earle, a brilliant attorney, who was Attorney General in the administration against which Tillman originally began his uprising, and the man, who as a candidate for Governor, made the first fight against Tillman and reform in the campaign of 1890. Two years ago he began to confess that he saw something in the movement inaugurated by Tillman, and, as a result, he was made Judge of the Eighth Circuit to-day, over the incumbent, Judge Norton, and another strong reform candidate, getting 100 out of the 156 votes cast.

The reorganization of the judiciary was made complete by making the young Attorney General, O. T. W. Buchanan, Judge of the Third Circuit, the incumbent, Judge Frazer, being overwhelmingly defeated.

Hurt on Broadway and Brings Suit.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5.—Joseph C. Brooks, first assistant engineer of the steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line, York Cable Car Company and the New-York Cable Car Company and the New-York Cab Company for damages for injuries sustained in New-York Nov. 19, because of the alleged carelessness of both companies. Brooks was crossing Broadway at Fourteenth Street, and was caught between a cab and an up-town car. Brooks's injuries are to his head and body. He will claim $10,000 damages.

MRS. "DOVIE" COMSTOCK NOT DEAD

Living in This City and Trying Hard to Redeem Her Past Life — Kind Words from Friends.

Mrs. "Dovie" Comstock is still alive. The telegram from Kansas City, Mo., which announced her death on Tuesday was positively refuted by her appearance among her friends yesterday afternoon, greatly distressed at the rumor that had been circulated.

"She is certainly alive," said a woman who is a warm friend of hers, to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening. I saw her to-day, and she sat in the chair you are occupying now.

"She was greatly distressed over the report of her death, and grieved especially for her father, of whom she is very fond, and to whom the news would be a great shock. She telegraphed him to-day, and I suppose he will notify the papers immediately of the error.

"Who the woman was who had taken her name and died in the county jail in Kansas City she has no idea."

The friend of Mrs. Comstock, or Mrs. Watrous, as she is now, became interested in her at the time of the well-known trial in which she figured, and has been in communication with her ever since.

At the time of the trial, Mrs. Comstock, it is said, became a Christian, and she has been living an honest and industrious life ever since.

Immediately after the trial she returned to the home of her father, D. C. Forney of Washington. She was received with great kindness and consideration. Between her and her father there has always existed a deep affection. Soon after her return home she received and accepted an offer of marriage from John L. Watrous, hoping to begin a new life and be able to meet as an honest woman her little son, who is living now with his father, when he attains his majority.

She had also great hopes that her influence would enable her husband to overcome habits of intemperance, but her friends say the result was not as fortunate as she had hoped. She left her husband a few months after their marriage.

After that she spent some time in the country with relatives, and since has been making a desperate struggle to support herself with the needle. Her family opposed her marriage with Mr. Watrous, and the allowance she had received from them ceased at that time.

She has been ill part of the time, but has struggled on, doing plain sewing and crocheting, and disposing of her work at the stores or wherever possible.

Although desperately unhappy herself, she has endeavored to live up to her Christian faith by doing what little good she could at times. She has speoken at different times at the meetings of a large missionary church in New-York.

Her unhappiness has been intensified by the history of her past life following her everywhere, and driving her from place to place.

Her great hope now is to obtain a clerkship where she can earn a sum sufficient to live upon, or to find a home in some quiet, retired village, where she will remain unknown.

She has been in communication with her father from time to time, but he was not aware of her place of residence at the time the notice of her death appeared. He had always promised that he would care for her at the last, no matter what might happen. This is the account given of Mrs. Watrous by her friends, who have sincere pity for her and faith in her efforts to lead a different life. They feel that she has been surrounded by many unfortunate circumstances from her earliest years, and that she deserves at least sympathy in her present trials.

HARD FIGHT FOR ORANGE FIREMEN

Large Planing Mill Destroyed—Entire Block Threatened—Railway and Traction Lines Blocked.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 5.—Fire started in the large planing mill of Theodore C. Geggenheimer, at the intersection of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad with Essex Avenue, at 11:30 to-night. The fire started from a stove in the office, and when the alarm was sounded the flames must have been creeping their way to the second story for more than an hour. Before the firemen could get a stream on the building the flames burst forth on three sides of the structure.

The livery stables of Aaron F. Burtt, T. Bailey, and Thomas Higgins, and a feed store adjoin the mill. Directly opposite is the large wooyyard of Burton & Conover.

The entire block is in danger.

Trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are blocked in both directions.

The cars on the electric lines of the Consolidated Traction Company and the Suburban Traction Company are also blocked.

The flames are constantly bursting out of the building at unexpected points.

The fire is the largest that the Orange department has had to cope with for many years.

YALE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT CATALOGUE

Ten New Names Are Given on the List of Instructors.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 5.—The annual catalogue of the Yale academic department has just been issued.

There are no especial changes in the academic curriculum for the coming year, except that the entrance examination in English will be divided into two parts, which may be taken at two consecutive years.

Ten new names are given on the list of instructors, while there are no losses of note in the Faculty, except Prof. Goodrich, who has gone to Williams College to assume charge of the German department.

The Spring vacation will hereafter come a week later than previously. There is a total of twelve additions to the elective courses offered in the academic department.

Two Children and a Revolver.

HAZLETON, Penn., Dec. 5.—Three-year-old Willie Lebbo was shot dead by his six-year-old brother, Edward, at their home in Honeybrook to-day. The children were playing with a bulldog revolver, when it accidentally exploded in the elder boy's hands.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—David Joyce, the millionaire lumberman of Lyons, Iowa, died at Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday. He was nearly seventy years old. Paralysis caused his death. He was connected with twelve sawmill plants in various parts of the country, and had business interests in twenty-two different localities in Northern Iowa.

—William D. Holmes died at his home, 402 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday night. He was sixty-eight years old. He was a member of George C. Strong Post, G. A. R.; of the New-York Volunteer Firemen's Association, and of the Eastern District Exempt Firemen's Association.

—Col. Richard Michael, aged seventy-eight, a veteran of two wars, died at Reading, Penn., yesterday. He served as Lieutenant of the Reading Artillery during the Mexican war, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers during the rebellion.

—John Eckstein, who since 1865 had been Chief Clerk of the Philadelphia Common Council, died yesterday morning, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Eckstein had been ill for several weeks with a complication of diseases.

—John McSweeny, father of Assistant Commissioner E. F. McSweeny of the Immigration Department, at Ellis Island, N. Y., died at Marlborough, Mass., yesterday. He was fifty-four years old.

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE

Physicians in Favor of Burning the City's Refuse.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM ANTIQUATED

Talks at the Academy of Medicine by Drs. Manley and Stewart—Better Sanitary Methods Suggested.

At a meeting held at the Academy of Medicine last night, under the auspices of the Section on Public Health, the question of the disposal of city garbage was discussed, and the conclusion reached by the physicians was that the present method is expensive, cumbersome, and antiquated, and that cremation should be introduced.

Dr. Moreau Morris of the Board of Health acted as Chairman. The topic of the evening was "The Efficient and Economical Disposal of the Household Garbage of New-York." Two especially interesting papers on the subject were read by Drs. Thomas H. Manley and Douglas H. Stewart.

"It might be considered out of place by some for physicians to take up this subject," said Dr. Manley, "but you must remember that the Board of Health of this city is especially commissioned to supervise and inspect the food supply, the water, the construction of houses, &c. If such matters are proper for it, why should they not concern the entire medical profession? We know for a fact that every sanitary reform has not for its purpose the increase of public expense, but rather its diminution.

"Dr. Stewart and I were delegates to the Medical Congress at Rome last Spring, and while abroad we took occasion to investigate the system for the disposal of garbage in European cities. We have reached the conclusion that a sweeping reform is necessary in this city. This reform must begin in the household. In every household there is a daily collection of garbage. This is generally gathered together and thrown into one common receptacle and stored until the ashman calls. Our present system of handling the garbage is slovenly, unscientific, and unsanitary. We are far behind the principal cities of Europe, and even some of our own Western cities, in this matter. This comes within the province of the Board of Health. I even go so far as to advocate the abolition of the present Department of Street Cleaning."

Dr. Manley then sub-divided his subject into two parts: Legitimate—Ashes, sweepings, and swill; illegitimate—Junks, glass, rags, metal, and the like. Ashes, he held, should be put into a separate receptacle. Sweepings might be swept into the street and gathered by the city authorities. Animal and vegetable waste should be placed in metal barrels and tightly covered until removal. He earnestly advocated the cremation of swill, since the old method of selling it to soap dealers no longer prevailed. Junk could be set aside and sold. He advocated close sanitary inspection and a rigid enforcement of laws on the subject.

The second speaker was Dr. Stewart.

"Physicians are often called theorists," he said, "but theories are good things and have brought about many needed reforms. Most of the big cities have placed this matter of garbage disposal in the hands of the Board of Health. In New-York it is in charge of the Street-Cleaning Department. The head of this department owes his position to political influence, and, while he may be honest, is neither fitted by training nor education to properly fulfill the duties of his office. We should be up to the times, and either let the Health Department take charge, or organize a new department, with a capable and responsible head. New-York has been spoken of by a foreign critic as 'a hog trough between two sewers.'

"Our ash barrels are required to be kept inside the stoop line, but I know for a fact that the carrier at my door wants his monthly 'remembrance,' or the ash can will often be overlooked."

Dr. Stewart then described the present system of carrying the refuse out to sea to the dumping grounds as old-fashioned and very unwise. Often on dark nights, he said, the scows are dumped in the vicinity of Governors Island. At the best, when taken out to sea, the refuse is invariably washed up on the Long Island and New-Jersey shores.

"After careful investigation," he said, "I have come to the conclusion that the best method is to burn the garbage. In other cities—notably Pittsburg and Allegheny—this method has proved a success. Besides that, the expense has been partly met by utilizing and selling the heat and steam generated at the furnaces."

Dr. Stewart described at length the process of cremation and also of desiccation, as followed in some cities, notably Paterson, N. J. Greater New-York, he held, could be divided into thirty-two districts, with a sixty-ton furnace in each district. This method of disposing of the garbage could be done at from one-third to two-thirds of the present cost. Garbage should be removed in metal covered wagons.

He suggested that if the city offered one cent a pail for swill the crematories would be kept busy, and many of the poor of the city would earn an income by gathering it up.

Dr. Stewart's paper was discussed at its close by Dr. S. B. W. McLeod and Dr. A. A. Smith.

The physicians were unanimously of the opinion that the present system is bad, and that cremation should supersede it.

PLEADED WITH HER LOVER TO CONFESS

A Strange Woman Causes a Scene in Court at Riverhead.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 5.—A scene was caused in the Court of Sessions this morning by a strange young woman, with a pretty face, stylishly dressed, and wearing a black veil, when her lover, Matthew Kennedy, was brought into court to plead to an indictment for grand larceny in the first degree. She sobbed violently and finally became hysterical.

Kennedy was one of the gang who robbed the Patchogue Post Office June 26. He belongs to a gang of well-known crooks.

The strange young woman pleaded tearfully with Kennedy to tell the names of his associates and confess. He refused.

The young woman immediately left town, saying she would return at the sentence. She gave her name as Miss May Lee. At the hotel it was said she seemed anxious to return to the city, for fear her folks would learn of her errand.

GOV. FLOWER'S ANSWER TO JUDGE INGRAHAM

He Says the Statute Involved Has Been a Law for Fifty Years.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Gov. Flower's attention was to-day called to the statement of Judge Ingraham that the section of the Penal Code which Ingraham is accused of having violated was passed and became a law in 1892, one year after his election to the Supreme Court bench. The Governor replied:

"It is not my duty to instruct Judge Ingraham as to the law, but in this case he is certainly wrong. The statute which I cited has been the law of the State for over fifty years, having been first passed in 1842, and by Chapter 680 of the Laws of 1892 having been transferred to the Penal Code from the Revised Statutes."

FUGITIVE SEELY NOT YET FOUND

Lawyer Angel Declines to Say Whether He Knows Where the Shoe and Leather Bank's Clerk Is.

There is as yet no clue, so far as known, to the whereabouts of Samuel C. Seely, the fugitive defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

Seely fled from the city nearly three weeks ago, and ever since his disappearance four sets of detectives have been on his track, to say nothing of the amateur and private sleuths who have begun to prowl since the bank offered a reward of $5,000 for his apprehension and conviction.

The circular sent out by Chief Inspector McLaughlin of the Police Department states that the reward offered by the bank is not merely for Seely's arrest, but for his arrest and conviction. A leading private detective agency yesterday expressed the opinion that none of the agencies of that character would, under these circumstances, undertake the discovery of Seely, as it would be too troublesome and uncertain to wait for his conviction.

It was said yesterday at the Federal Building that the Federal Grand Jury had not yet considered the Seely case, but would probably take up the matter to-day. The present Grand Jury is a regular one, and can consider Seely's case at any time. There must be fourteen days' notice for a special Grand Jury. The Grand Jury was not in session yesterday.

Frank W. Angel, personal counsel for Seely, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times: "I must decline to say whether I know where Seely is, or whether I have heard from him. If he is where I think he is he will be safe for a time, but eventually he is almost certain to be caught, and, therefore, my advice to him is now, as it has been from the first, to surrender. He should not have run away. Seely notified Baker of their discovery, and Baker had the same opportunity as Seely to get away. But he was an old man, and his first idea was to stay and face the thing. He doubtless felt there was some hope for him in this course, because Seely had destroyed every check and scrap of evidence that came into the bank up to the very afternoon of his departure.

"It has been published that Baker drew and cashed a check for $400 the very day Seely disappeared. The check was dated on that day, as I understand it, but was cashed at some other bank than the Shoe and Leather, and reached there through the Clearing House after Seely went away. The Baker checks that have thus come in since Seely departed are the only ones in possession of the bank.

"I am sure Seely never gambled or bet on the races, and I am equally certain he and Baker were the only accomplices, and that Seely got only $11,000, borrowing that sum from time to time in small amounts from Baker, out of the money taken by Baker from the National Shoe and Leather Bank."

Another action to recover part of the money stolen from the bank by Baker and Seely was begun yesterday by the bank's attorney against Baker's estate.

The property involved in the present action is that at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, held in the name of Amelia F. Baker, the widow of the lawyer. It is charged that he conveyed the property to his wife without consideration and for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The bank asks for the appointment of a receiver for the property, for an accounting of the rents, and that Mrs. Baker be enjoined from interfering with the property.

BOOKS ARE OPEN, MR. STORRS SAYS

The Deputy Controller Declares There Is No Truth in the Statements About the Duplication of City Bonds.

Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times upon his arrival at the Park Avenue Hotel late last night, and learned that a citizens' committee with Assemblyman Judson Lawson at its head had demanded that he be investigated.

"Well, I will welcome an investigation," he said. "The books are open to all who desire to examine them. The charges are absurd and ridiculous. They are the same old charges about the duplication of bonds in the Tweed days, and they have been disproved again and again. They were inspected by Matthew J. O'Rourke, who was a clerk in the Finance Department and thought I had something to do with his discharge. I did not. He was discharged by Controller Connelly.

"Why, these claims were originally made against Controller Green and other Controllers. Most emphatically, there is no truth whatever in them.

"The original Committee of Seventy investigated them when it examined all the bonds and stocks in the Finance Department, after the Tweed days. Now the charges are brought against me for some reason that I cannot understand. It is the same matter in which ex-Judge Arnoux was said to be the counsel when a newspaper revived the stories last Summer. I see that Mr. Arnoux is not the counsel now, but I don't know why.

"This ridiculous story of O'Rourke has been brought to the attention of several Controllers and Mayors. Mayor Cooper knew all about the matter. Controller Myers asked those who were making the charges to examine the books, and, in fact, the books are open to them at any time. The claim that bonds and stocks reported by me are duplicates, and that I have knowledge that the proceeds of millions of dollars worth of stocks and bonds did not reach the City Treasury is almost too absurd to deny. I am not the bookkeeper. A record of all bonds and stocks is kept by a bookkeeper and by the bond clerk. A record of them is printed monthly. The record of the interest paid is carefully kept, and the records must tally.

"Why, records of the bonds and stocks are not only kept in the Finance Department, but in the Chamberlain's office as well, and all bonds must pass through the hands of the Controller, the Chamberlain, the Clerk of the Common Council, and the Mayor. It would be impossible for the things suggested to exist."

CITY OF WORCESTER IN A COLLISION

Her Port Side Stove In—The Schooner Thistle Badly Damaged.

CITY ISLAND, Dec. 5.—The schooner Thistle, St. John, N. B., for New-York, reports having been in collision with the steamer City of Worcester of the Norwich Line, about 7 P. M. to-day off Gangway Buoy, Sands Point.

The schooner's jibboom, bowsprit, catheads, and all headgear were carried away.

The City of Worcester towed the schooner into this harbor.

The steamer had her port side stove in above the water line, but after examination proceeded east.

Honesty Its Own Reward.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal.

There is a man in Portland who has come to the wise conclusion that all the reward one should anticipate is that which comes with the sense of having done the right thing. He found a pocketbook containing $60 and valuable papers, and returned it to the owner, who hesitatingly offered him 50 cents.

Alabama's Red Cedar Gone.

From The Savannah (Ga.) Every Week.

Alabama's supply of red cedar is exhausted. This State was once the chief source of supply of the United States.

HE HEARD DANCER LEONORA SING

Edgerton Was Charmed and He Sought the Misses Dore—They Are Now Out $125, but Laugh Over It.

"He heard my sister sing a song," said one of the two pretty Misses Dore, in their pretty apartment, "and then he said he couldn't sleep. And he thought our name was De Barr, or something of the sort, and he had messenger boys chasing up and down Thirty-ninth Street for three or four days. Then he started in on his own account, and, funnily enough, we met him just as we were going out at 3 o'clock yesterday."

And Miss Dore laughed so heartily that dimples appeared on her cheeks, and she acted just as if she hadn't lost $125.

The Misses Dore are dancers, and they have sweet faces and dainty tastes. Their apartment, at 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, is a gem, and in the most charming of house dresses yesterday afternoon they were resting after an experience in the Jefferson Market Police Court in the morning, where they appeared as complainants.

The elder sister charged George Tracy Edgerton with having taken $125 from her the day before. Mr. Edgerton wasn't present, but Mr. Stephen Young was, and the elder Miss Dore accused him of being an accomplice of Mr. Edgerton. After having spent the night in a cell at Police Headquarters, Mr. Young was held by Justice Voorhis in $1,000 bonds, which were furnished by his brother, Henry B. Young, who said he was a son-in-law of J. M. Cornell. A warrant was issued for Mr. Edgerton, but it had not been served last night.

Of him it was said that he was en employe in the Public Works Department, but those who were there after 4 o'clock yesterday didn't know such a man, and his name isn't in The City Record.

Young is under bond. Edgerton is not in evidence. And the young ladies, though $125 out, are inclined to laugh over the whole matter.

"We met Mr. Edgerton Sunday night," said the elder of the two sisters, "and Leonora (that's the younger sister) sang that song."

It was something about loving somebody forever and ever.

"Well," went on the young lady, "we left the party, and Mr. Edgerton couldn't sleep because of that song, and he thought our name was De Barr. He didn't have our address, but he knew we lived on Thirty-ninth Street. So he began to send messengers along Thirty-ninth Street. We heard about it."

"Yes," said the younger sister, "I saw one of the messengers. I said, 'Are you looking for Miss De Barr?' 'Yes,' he answered. 'How far have you been?' I asked. 'Down to Tenth Avenue,' he said."

"Then Mr. Edgerton started out himself to find us," said the elder sister. "And we met him and Mr. Young as we were going out yesterday afternoon. We went to an oyster saloon on Sixth Avenue. I had drawn $125 from the bank, and I had the bills in my glove. I laid the glove on the table. Mr. Edgerton said he would take care of it. He took the glove and the money and went out. He didn't come back, and I thought it was funny. Then we went to the police station. I can't understand it. He was well dressed, and, I hear, is well connected. It was absurd for him to take the money and not bring it back."

The two sisters laughed heartily over it all.

"He was very much affected by that song," said Miss Leonora. "He couldn't sleep."

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will offer a few ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS to Permanent Families,

For the Winter only, on very reasonable terms. Will be open for inspection this week.

The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the Cable Cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.

TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

A.—HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56th to 57th St. and 7th Av.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

The model family hotel of the city.

Also large and small suits of APARTMENTS connected with the hotel; furnished or unfurnished; with or without hotel service. For terms apply WILLIAM NOBLE.

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SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, having large rooms and a CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

RATES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES for transient and permanent guests. C. L. BRIGGS.

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Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.

A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.

E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE DUNMORE,

230 West 42d St.

European plan.

Furnished suites, with bath.

WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANO.

100 UPRIGHTS TO RENT AT LOWEST PRICES; VIEW TO PURCHASE. LOW PRICES FOR CASH; EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 FIFTH AVE.

WALTERS PIANOS.

Largest stock. Bargains, $50 up. Cash, credit, rent, or exchange. 57 and 59 University Place, 34 East 12th St.

Business Chances.

TO LEASE.—Seven greenhouses and cottage, well stocked, watered, and heated, for commercial purposes, at Westfield, Union County, N. J. Call or address A. A. DRAKE, 74 Broadway, New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Patents.

EDGAR TATE & CO., 245 Broadway, quickly patent and negotiate inventions; expert service; lowest charges; agencies everywhere. Advice, Illustrated Patent "Times," "Inventions Wanted," free.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A high-grade Hardman upright; elegant rosewood case; fullest investigation; moderate figure. ROBERTS, 122 West 23d.

Amusements.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Hoyt & McKee, Prop'rs. To-night, 62d performance, A MILK-WHITE FLAG. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Sat'y at 2:15.

STANDARD THEATRE. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2. "AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS."—Herald. "TOO MUCH JOHNSON," With William Gillette and Company.

GARDEN THEATRE. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RICE BURLESQUE COMPANY. Little Christopher 100th Time. Souvs. Dec. 31. New Kilanyi Living Pictures.

STAR. To-night at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2. ROSE COGHLAN in her new play, "NEMESIS!"

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS. PRINCE ANANIAS.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES TUES., THURS., & SAT. PALMER COX'S BROWNIES.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. THE GREATER SHENANDOAH. Next Week—W. H. CRANE in Repertoire.

EDEN MUSEE. GRAND CONCERTS. WORLD IN WAX. Open from 11 to 11. Afternoon, 2:30. | Admission, 50c. | Evening, 8.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. and Sat. "Triumph not to be disputed."—Times. Henry Arthur Jones's drama. THE MASQUERADERS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat. To-night & Sat. Eve., DAS ZWEITE GESICHT. Friday—FAUST. Sat. Mat.—HERR SENATOR.

Amusements.

ABBEY'S Theatre. B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:15 to 10:45. Matinée Saturday, 2 to 4:30. FIFTH WEEK OF ENGAGEMENT OF THE LILLIAN RUSSELL Opera Company. Grand production of Offenbach's Opera Bouffe. The Grand Duchess.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS:

HERALD—The production of "The Grand Duchess" at Abbey's Theatre last night was effected on a scale of stage magnificence that made it a delight to the eye, while the presence of Miss Lillian Russell in the title role, supported by a satisfactory cast, gave to the occasion all that was necessary to make it a successful revival of Offenbach's bright and sparkling opera.

WORLD—The production is a marvelously beautiful one. Miss Russell triumphed. She fairly took the audience's breath away.

TIMES—Certainly none of the old comic operas has been revived here for years, if ever, with a magnificence greater or more tasteful. The costumes are of almost incredible richness. Miss Russell's singing was, as ever, rewarded by the vehemently demonstrated approval of her numberless admirers; their gratitude came near knowing no bounds at all.

SUN—Lillian Russell was liked very much by the audience at Abbey's Theatre last evening for her singing in the revival of "The Grand Duchess." All her songs were applauded, and she had to repeat "The Sabre of My Sire" four times.

TRIBUNE—Miss Russell was a radiant vision in the titular role. She was creditably supported, and the hearts of all the lovers of operetta present were made to rejoice.

JOURNAL—Everything was well-nigh perfection at Abbey's Theatre last night.

PRESS—The finest ornament in the stage, however, was Miss Russell. The golden diva never looked better, acted better, nor sang better than now.

Carnegie Hall, 57th St. FRIDAY AFT'NOON, DEC. 7. SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 8. SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Friday Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2. Saturday Evening, Dec. 8, at 8:15. Soloist: EUGENE YSAYE. YSAYE. SEATS 75c. to $2. NOW ON SALE.

PROGRAMME:
Ocean Symphony ..... Rubinstein
(IN MEMORIAM.)
Concerto No. 2, Violin and Orchestra ..... Bruch
"Tristan and Isolde," ..... "Liebe Nacht" ..... Wagner
Theme and Variations for Violin, (new) ..... Joachim
Prelude to Hansel and Gretel ..... Humperding

WEDN'DAY, DEC. 12. SATURDAY MAT

NO CIGARETTES FOR BOYS

Brooklyn's School Board Asks the Police to Enforce the Law.

THE EVIL HAS SPREAD ALARMINGLY.

Boys Under Sixteen Who Smoke in Public Places Are Liable to Arrest—The Police Cannot but Act.

Brooklyn schoolboys who now appear upon the streets and in other places smoking nauseating and filthy cigarettes may think themselves lucky if they are not arrested by a policeman, carried to a station house, and locked up in a cell.

The alarming extent to which the pernicious and injurious habit of cigarette smoking has spread among schoolboys has caused the school authorities to appeal to the police to enforce the law.

There is no doubt that this will be done, and, as the law makes it a misdemeanor for any boy under sixteen to smoke a cigarette in a public place, it is likely that some parents within the next few days may find their missing sons in police stations.

It has been customary for months for the boys from the Boys' High School to take possession of the smoking cars on the elevated railroads in the afternoon on their journeys homeward, and to smoke cigarettes openly and defiantly. This custom must stop at once, or else a cell will take the place of home and schoolroom.

Col. John Y. Culyer, at the meeting of the Board of Education held Tuesday afternoon, presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of the board to ask Police Commissioner Welles to notify the policemen under him to stop the sale of cigarettes to school children.

In speaking on the resolution, Col. Culyer said that the habit of cigarette smoking had grown to an alarming extent during the last year, and that dealers in the vicinity of the schools were continually violating the law, which provides a penalty for the sale of cigarettes to minors.

Col. Clyer had the right idea, so the members of the Board of Education thought, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Penal Code makes provision in Section 290 of the Laws of 1893, under the title of Acts of Cruelty to Children. Subdivisions 5 and 7 of this section reads as follows:

Any person who sells, pays for, or furnishes any cigar, cigarette, or tobacco in any of its forms to any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor.

No child actually or apparently under sixteen years of age shall smoke or in any way use any cigar, cigarette, or tobacco in any form whatsoever in any public street, place, or resort. A violation of this subdivision shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not less than $2 for each offense.

J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Brooklyn Board of Education, in speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times in reference to the cigarette nuisance yesterday, said:

"I am in hearty sympathy with the resolution of Col. Culver. The cigarette habit among the boys in the public schools has been growing of late, and it is high time that it was stopped. It is one of the best things that the Board of Education has done.

"The smoking of cigarettes by public-school boys renders them incapable of properly attending to their lessons, it has a tendency to impair their faculties, and it is injurious to their physical being. It makes them drowsy.

"In many cases the parents do not know of the evil habit which their sons are contracting, and the boys take care that their parents will not find the cigarettes in their clothing. I hope the Police Commissioner will enforce the matter, as it is in the best interests of the city."

A reporter for The New-York Times was unable to find Police Commissioner Welles last evening, but Police Inspector William J. McKelvey was seen. He said:

"Police Commissioner Welles did not issue any order in reference to the cigarette matter to-day, but I am pretty positive that he will formulate a strong order to that effect, and will take a lively interest in seeing that his order is thoroughly carried out.

"Boys smoke cigarettes 'on the quiet.' That is, their parents do not know it, and have no idea of it. I have tried to catch the boys at it, but they are very sly.

"In the neighborhood of the schools the cigar dealers sell many cigarettes, but they do not sell them to minors. Oh, no. The boys are too shrewd to be caught buying, and they get some one who is over age to buy the cigarettes for them. One young man can in this way furnish an entire school, and the thing to do is to catch the man who sells, or furnishes the cigarettes.

"By the Penal Code it is to be seen that boys may be arrested if they are caught smoking, and I believe that many will be arrested if they do not stop. I am positive Commissioner Welles will make a strong effort to have the violaters of the law apprehended. It is a good move on the part of the Board of Education, and it will be for the benefit of the boys."

TORPEDOES MADE OF BEER KEGS FIRED

Assistant Secretary of War Doe Visits Willet's Point.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 5.—Assistant Secretary of War Doe paid a visit to Fort Schuyler, Davids Island, and Willet's Point, the station of the Engineer Battalion, today. At each post the soldiers turned out for review.

Mr. Doe expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of the service at the three stations.

After the review of the engineers on the Willet's Point parade ground three submarine explosions were made to give the Secretary an idea of the method employed in firing torpedoes. The illustration was given with three beer kegs, as torpedoes are too expensive to be used in ordinary exhibits. Two of the kegs contained 50 pounds of giant powder each, and one 140 pounds. They were sunk in about twenty feet of water, about twenty-five yards distant from the long dock, on which the Secretary, with an escort of officers of the post, stood.

Col. King, the post commander, gave the order to Torpedo Sergeant Carroll, who, from his little station at the end of the wharf, caused the explosions at intervals of about a minute.

The explosion of the keg containing the 140 pounds of powder cast a large volume of water into the air fully fifty feet high.

Policemen's Novel Excuse.

Patrolmen Martin H. Fick and John Corcoran of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were on trial before Commissioner Kerwin at Headquarters yesterday for not properly relieving at midnight on Nov. 26.

"We thought we heard some one crying fire," said Corcoran, who was spokesman, "and we ran two blocks off our relieving point, whence the cry came."

"Was there a fire?" asked the Commissioner.

"No; we found a man standing in front of his residence, calling for some one named Meyer to open the door for him. He had been locked out. We thought he was shouting fire."

"That will do," remarked the Commissioner. "Case closed."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PLANS FOR LEON ABBETT'S FUNERAL

Services Will Be Held in Jersey City This Evening.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—The members of the family of Leon Abbett have today received letters and telegrams of condolence from all parts of the State.

The funeral services will take place at the home in the evening, under direction of the Rev. George S. Bennitt, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. The interment will be at Greenwood, Friday morning.

The pall bearers will be Gov. Werts, Judge Jonathan Dixon, ex-Gov. Robert S. Green, Thomas Hall, Chancellor A. T. McGill, Dr. John D. McGill, Gen. William C. Heppenheimer, William Utz, Allan L. McDermott, Willard C. Fisk, Vice Chancellor Van Fleet, George R. Gray, and Col. Edwin A. Stevens.

The county courts were adjourned this morning immediately after opening. Ex-Judge William T. Hoffman made the necessary motion, and paid tribute to ex-Gov. Abbett's memory. Judge Lippincott and Prosecutor Winfield also spoke.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Geery—Irving.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Harlem, was the scene of a pretty wedding at 8:30 o'clock last evening, when Miss Maud Irving was married to Alfred Geery.

Palms and white blossoms decorated the church, and the chimes of St. Andrew's were played as the bridal party entered the church.

The bride, who is an attractive brunette, wore ivory-white satin, point lace, and orange blossom garlands, her only jewel being a handsome diamond ornament, a gift from the bridegroom.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, officiated, and the music was in charge of Mallison Randall.

Edward Knight Geery, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and Miss Florence Geery, the bridegroom's sister, was a charming maid of honor in a gown of white brocade, with violets and white chiffon. There were no bridesmaids. Those who acted as ushers were Henry C. Arnold, Ernest Sands, Stratton Halsted, and John Theiss, Jr.

A reception was given after the ceremony at the home of the bride's father, Robert George Irving of 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Irving, Mr. and Mrs. George Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brittan, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Duncan, the Misses Duncan, Miss Murchison, John Kelly, John Jones, Mr. and Miss Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. A. McClennen, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. William Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ping, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Simons, Mrs. and Miss Shannon, Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, Miss Lippencott, Miss Anna Slevin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. James Giffin, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. David R. Geery, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lippencott, and H. C. Arnold.

Rathbone—McKim.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Miss Katherine Lilburne McKim, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and Henry Gair Rathbone were married at noon to-day in Epiphany Church. The deep chancel was elaborately ornamented with Christmas roses and palms. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Alfred Randolph of Southern Virginia, a cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. I. T. Cole. The bride was escorted by her father to the chancel steps, where she was met by the groom. The ushers were John McKim of Baltimore, Alfred Byrde and J. Bloomfield Harriot of New-York, Dr. L. W. Glazebrook and Dabney C. Harrison of this city, and R. E. Brooke of Birdsborough, Penn.

Miss Alice McKim of New-York was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Desparel of Baltimore, Miss Louise Geary of Philadelphia, Miss Julia Gardner of West Virginia, and Miss Elinor Wilson of Washington. The bride wore a toilet of white satin, with veil of tulle, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The bridesmaids were in pink silk and white mull, with picturesque bonnets of pink, and carried bouquets of pink carnations. The maid of honor wore pink silk.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at Dr. McKim's residence, on K Street, at which friends and relatives were present, and also the Wardens and Vestrymen of Epiphany Church. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Haslett McKim of New-York, Mrs. John McKim and the Misses McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Davies Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. William Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Sterritt McKim, all of Baltimore, and William G. Rathbone of England.

Bangs—Hoyt.

Miss Isabelle Hoyt was married to Dr. Lemuel Bolton Bangs at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hoyt of 3 West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiated. The house was prettily decorated with blossoms and tropical plants, and the ceremony was performed beneath a canopy of white roses. There was no maid of honor, bridesmaid, or best man. The ushers were Dr. James Pederson and C. L. Gibson.

The bride wore ivory satin, with large sleeves, high corsage, and long train. She carried lilies of the valley.

The newly-married couple will make their home in this city, after a short wedding trip.

Wanted to Learn Mind Reading.

Barnym L. Behrendt, alias Prof. Abdullah, of 158 West Fourteenth Street, was released in $1,000 for examination on a charge of obtaining money under false protenses by Justice Simms, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

The complainant against him was Aurelia Delehanty of 211 East Fourteenth Street, who said that on Sept. 12 last she paid Behrendt $250 to teach her mind reading, at which he claimed to be expert. She had three lessons, but could not read even her own mind, and so concluded that the professor was a fraud.

Neither the complainant nor the defendant would say anything about the case until the examination.

Sale of Produce Exchange Seats.

Two certificates of membership of the Produce Exchange, forfeited for non-payment of dues and of gratuity assessments, were sold at auction at the Exchange yesterday, one for $425 and one for $415.

Asks for Bids for Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Herbert to-day issued advertisements for the three torpedo boats, the proposals to be opened Feb. 19 next.

Examine carefully the fine assortment of French Novelties for Christmas Gifts at FLINT'S, 48 West 23d St.—Adv.

BROOKLYN NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY MEETS

Officers Chosen and Plans for the Annual Dinner Announced.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New-England Society of Brooklyn was held in the Directors' room of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford presided. John Winslow reported that the annual dinner would take place Dec. 21, and that the specially invited guests were Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, Chauncey M. Depew, Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids of England, Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, Mayor Schieren, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Eliot.

The proposal to unite with other societies in an attempt to build a new home was reported unwise at the present time.

The following Directors were elected for a term of four years: Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Frederick A. Ward, W. S. Creamer, Nelson G. Carman, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

John Winslow moved that the Directors be instructed to consider the advisability of using funds for publishing a history of the society since its inception, in illustrated volumes. The motion was carried.

Mr. Hooper wanted the society to enter into arrangements with other societies for the erection of a building with rooms set apart for the New-England Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the medical societies, and any other society that might like to co-operate. The matter was referred to the Directors.

FUNERAL OF FATHER ANDREW J. CLANCY

Impressive Services at His Old Church —Archbishop Corrigan Present.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Father Andrew J. Clancy, pastor of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, were held yesterday in his old church. It was crowded to the doors with the parishioners and friends of the priest.

The solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. James Kelly, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kenny, as deacon, and the Rev. William McGill, as sub-deacon. The master of ceremonies was the Rev. M. J. Considine. The ablution was given by Archbishop Corrigan.

The members of St. Ann's Lyceum acted as ushers. The music, which was elaborate, was arranged and conducted by Mr. Marzo, organist of the church. Messrs. McEvoy, Driscoll, and McLoughlin acted as chanters.

The pall bearers were P. F. McGowan, John Reilly, C. A. Wetson, Edward Durham, Edward Rafter, Michael Larkin, W. P. O'Connor, and David McClure.

Among the clergymen present at the services were Archbishop Corrigan, Mgrs. Mooney and Farley, the Revs. H. A. Brann, J. J. Dougherty, A. G. Donnelly, Edward Everett Jackson, and Lyon, Carr, Murray, Welsh, Gaffney, Brown, and O'Brien.

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Father James F. Delaney. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

To Prosecute the Election Cases.

District Attorney Fellows has assigned Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre to prosecute the cases of violation of the election laws. The selection of Mr. McIntyre was made "both because of the request of the Committee of Seventy and because of the acknowledged fitness of the man." These are the expressions of Mr. Jerome and of Col. Fellows.

The District Attorney will personally conduct the case against ex-Police Captain Stephenson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and will be aided by Assistant District Attorney Lindsay. Unless a Deputy Attorney General is appointed by the Governor, the District Attorney will probably conduct all the police cases himself.

Gold Exportations Expected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Foreign exchange has advanced within a few days to a point that leads Treasury officials to anticipate that gold may be exported this week. The Treasury gold reserve stands today at $111,000,000.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—At Koster & Bial's next week new features of the programme will be: First appearance here of Mlle. Marie Vanoni, chanteuse international; Jules Levy, cornet virtuoso; and the brothers Forrest, musical eccentrics, in a new act. The balance of the programme will include Mlle. Eugenie Petrescu, equilibrist and contortionist, whose performance is one of the greatest novelties of the season; the brothers Rossow, lilliputian athletes, who are attracting a great deal of attention; Mlle. Erminia Chelli, trapeze; M. and Mme. Bruet-Rivière, French duetists and imitators; Ivan Tschernoff and his wonderful troupe of trained dogs, who introduce an amusing burlesque of the serpentine dance; A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist, and the new series of living pictures. On the evening of Dec. 17 the third series of living pictures, including twenty entirely new creations, will be shown for the first time.

—"The Brownies" for Charity.—The entire proceeds of the matinée performance of "The Brownies" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Thursday afternoon, Dec. 20, will be "Nurses of the Poor." These sisters of the Assumption," better knoyn as the "Nurses of the Poor." These Sisters give all their time to nursing the sick poor in their own homes, day and night. They are not allowed to receive any payment from their patients for their services, and in many cases where a poor man is too ill to be removed to a hospital one of these sisters becomes for him both doctor and nurse. They are dependent wholly on charity, not only for their own maintenance, but also for the means to supply the wants of their patients. Their home is at 312 East Fifteenth Street, where donations are always gratefully received, and where tickets for the charity performance of the "Brownies" can be obtained.

—War on Sunday Shows.—The Sunday Protective League of Boston is making an effort to stop the Sunday night performances in theatres given under the name of "sacred concerts" or "benefits." The shows, it insists, are not sacred, but secular, and it has made a complaint against them to the Police Board. The theatres complained of are the Tremont, Boston, Hollis Street, Palace, Howard Athenaeum, Grand Opera House, and Grand Dime Museum. A hearing on the subject was begun by the Police Board yesterday, but after some testimony had been taken was adjourned for a week. During the hearing the charges against the Tremont Theatre and the Grand Opera House were withdrawn by the league.

—Haworth to Rest.—Joseph Haworth will rest for two weeks at the close of his Newark engagement Saturday night, and during that period he will reorganize his company, so that his support may be competent to appear, not only in "Rosedale," which he has been playing exclusively, but in "Hamlet" and "Rinaldo," which he is preparing to produce. "Rinaldo" is a five-act tragedy by Ernest Lacy of Philadelphia, the author of "Chatterton" and "Japhet in Search of a Father." H. S. Taylor's managerial connection with Haworth closes with this week, and when the tour is resumed it will be under the direction of George H. Brennan.

—Souvenirs of "Rob Roy."—Business Manager W. J. Block and F. C. Whitney are arranging for a suitable souvenir to commemorate the fiftieth performance of "Rob Roy" at the Herald Square Theatre, which will be given Monday evening, Dec. 17. This will be the first souvenir night at the new theatre, and an effort is being made to make it unusually interesting. No more popular opera than "Rob Roy" has been seen on Broadway for many years.

—Tony Pastor's New Star.—George Thatcher, the comedian and minstrel, has accepted an engagement at Tony Pastor's Theatre, and will make his first appearance there next Monday night as a monologue artist. Thatcher is one of the wittiest of the old minstrels, and his monologues ought to prove very entertaining.

A first-rate all-through-the-Winter shoe for men whose feet don't perspire much is cork-sole; and of all cork-sole shoes Cordovan is nearest to waterproof.

$7—fine and soft as calfskin; takes a very high polish.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

BRASS FIRE GOODS,

FENDERS, FIRE SCREENS, ANDIRONS, FIRE SETS, COAL AND WOOD STANDS, HEARTH BROOMS, &c., &c.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The November number of the Teachers' College Bulletin contains information of value to those interested in educational work. This is the first number of the Bulletin published this year, and it gives the report of the various officers of the Teachers' College. Formerly the paper was written by the editors, but this number has received generous contributions from the Faculty and the college students.

—The Kind Word Society has been in existence for one year, and through its efforts 1,000 girls have been supplied with country homes. The object of the association is to give unemployed young women an opportunity to go into domestic service. It needs funds, and subscriptions may be sent to Miss Alleine Lee, Manhattan Athletic Club Building, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

—An unknown man was taken with a hemorrhage last night at the corner of Franklin and Greenwich Streets. He died before the arrival of a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance. He was about forty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, with light complexion, gray eyes, brown hair and moustache, gray coat and cap, and wore a jumper and overalls and laced shoes.

—The Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Parochial List for 1895, just issued, contains a fund of valuable information. It gives a list of the Episcopal clergy in the United States, with the size of every diocese. Besides there are lists of churches in this city, with their seating capacity, the hours of services, and a lot of miscellaneous information.

—Coroner Schultze yesterday held an autopsy on the body of the infant found dead Tuesday on a shed roof at 95 Madison Street. He found that the child had been murdered. There was a cord around its neck which had caused strangulation. The child was about ten days old.

—The opening of the Madison Square Garden in its transformation to the Toy Fair and Old Nuremberg will be to-night at 6 o'clock. Beginning with to-morrow and during the month, the exhibition will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—The suit of John Flynn in the Supreme Court to enjoin the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company from moving the station in front of his property on Myrtle Avenue was called for trial yesterday. The defendant admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction, but insisted that as the company had instituted condemnation proceedings the action should be stayed, and Justice Cullen so decided.

—Joseph Schultz of Blissville, L. I., and James McMullen of 325 Oakland Avenue were caught between two freight cars in the Kingsland Avenue yards of the Standard Oil Company in Greenpoint on Tuesday. McMullen was so badly injured that he died at his home. He leaves a wife and four children. Schultz is in a dangerous condition.

—The Republican County Committee will hold its last meeting of the year at the headquarters in the Johnston Building tonight. The Executive Committee will recommend that the primaries for the election of ward officers and delegates to the new committee be held Thursday, Dec. 13.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued commanding the officers of the Republican Association of the Twenty-second District of the Eighth Ward to put the name of J. B. McMillan on the roll.

—Mayor Schieren to-day will lay the cornerstone of the Fourteenth Regiment's new armory, corner of Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The cornerstone is a boulder from the Gettysburg battlefield, and is a gift of the War Veterans' Association.

—The congregation of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Prospect Avenue, has elected theological student Frederick Bosch to succeed the Rev. J. Halmuth Sommers, resigned.

—Commissioner White of the City Works Department has ordered Contractor Moran to take steps to remove the biockade in Greene, Marcy, and Putnam Avenues caused by the building of a sewer.

—Fire Commissioner Wurster yesterday promoted James D. Gerraghty of Engine No. 4, Michael H. Boyle of Engine No. 6, and George H. Fletcher of Engine No. 20 to the positions of engineers.

—City Treasurer Kiley's books show that up to the close of business on Tuesday the tax receipts for 1894 amounted to $5,595,933.

Long Island.

—Home missionary day services were held Tuesday in the First Presbyterian Church at Huntington. The day had been set apart for the purpose by the Presbytery of Nassau, and there were present members of nearly every Presbyterian church on the north side of the island.

—The murder of Elbert Valentine, a Roslyn storekeeper, thirteen years ago, by two colored men, was recalled Tuesday by the return of James Eato, one of the guilty men, to that place. Eato has just been discharged from prison. Edward Albertson, his companion, died in jail.

The Queens County Bar Association will attend the funeral of ex-District Attorney Benjamin W. Downing in Brooklyn to-day in a body. A committee from the association will accompany the body to Locust Valley, where a second service will be held before the interment.

—Residents of Patchogue have had their oyster beds robbed, their horses stolen, and their homes pillaged, without complaining, but now that the thieves have started in on the family clotheslines, the townspeople are armed.

—George Avery of Sayville, in climbing a picket fence, caught one of his feet between two pickets. He fell forward on his face, and badly wrenched his ankle. It will be several weeks before he can walk again.

—The Freeport Fire Department has elected the following officers: Chief Engineer—William B. Osterhout; Assistant Chief—Hiram Smith. Treasurer—Rohland H. Mayland; Secretary—Albert G. Smith.

—Justice Gill of Sea Cliff, arrested on a charge of malfeasance in office, has been held for the action of the Queens County Grand Jury. He gave bonds to the amount of $250 for his appearance when wanted.

—The funeral of Dr. George R. Brush, Medical Inspector of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who died a few days ago, will take place to-day at the home of his wife's father, Capt. Jacob Smith, Sayville.

—Walter Overton, fifteen years old, of Patchogue, while wrestling with a companion, fell and broke one of his arms.

Yonkers.

—In response to an invitation from the preachers who are co-operating with Evangelist Mills in his revival work, the merchants have agreed to close their places of business at certain hours to-morrow morning, afternoon, and evening, so as to give their employes an opportunity to attend special services for them to be held in Music Hall.

—In the suit of Alexander Conway, a colored Baptist preacher, against E. O. Carpenter, one of the Trustees of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, for having been ejected from the Mission Church about two years ago, a jury awarded $500 damages yesterday at White Plains. This was the second trial. An appeal will be made.

—The Westchester County Grand Jury has found an indictment of manslaughter in the second degree against the Costar Rat and Roach Exterminator Company for selling their poison labeled "No danger in using," which led to the deaths of Mamie and Michael Linahan.

William Allen Butler has succeeded in getting the consent of twenty-five representative men to serve on the committee of associated clergymen to see to the enforcement of the excise laws. They will meet at his residence Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing.

—The water in the Grassy Sprain Reservoir is running over the spillway to a depth of four inches. A quantity is pumped daily into the Fort Field Reservoir, and it now contains about 7,000,000 gallons.

—The Young Men's Christian Association has engaged John Kinley of New-Brunswick, N. J., as physical instructor. He will take charge next week.

—The annual charity ball will be held Thursday, Dec. 27, in Teutonia Hall. This is the society event in Yonkers every Winter.

—The annual meeting of the Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be held Monday, Dec. 13.

—Shaffner Encampment, I. O. O. F., conferred the Golden Rule and Royal Purple degrees last evening.

—Jacob Steinhart of City Island has obtained a permit to build a frame dwelling in Walnut Street.

Westchester County.

—Ossining Council, No. 1,486, Royal Arcanum, of Sing Sing, has elected the following officers: Regent—Albert Kamp; Vice Regent—William O. Powers; Past Regent—Frank L. Young; Orator—James H. Madden; Secretary—Montross Washburne; Collector—F. A. Cronk; Treasurer—John R. Hallock; Chaplain—Alexander A. Watson; Guide—Frank G. Wood; Warden—H. O. Knapp; Sentry—Charles E. Cotton; Trustee for Three Years—Robert I. Reynolds; Representative—Frank L. Young; Alternate—C. B. Provost.

—As a result of the arrest in Meadville, Penn., of B. C. McClintock and his son Guy, on a charge of abducting Hattie Pye from White Plains, the young man and girl were given into the custody of the officer sent there to bring them to White Plains. The elder McClintock was held by the Meadville authorities on a charge of larceny, and aiding a prisoner to escape. Guy McClintock and Hattie Pye returned to White Plains yesterday.

—The case of the boy burglars of Mount Vernon was disposed of yesterday, when Walter Johnson was held in $1,500 bail for the action of the Grand Jury on three charges of burglary. Gordon Reade pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and Judge Appell suspended sentence. This leniency in Reade's case is the subject of adverse criticism in Mount Vernon.

—Coroner Miles of Yonkers was called to Irvington yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of the death of Christine Schwedler, seventeen years old, an orphan, who lived with her uncle, William Gunther, a barber in Main Street. The girl committed suicide late Tuesday night by taking poison. She had been in poor health. The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

—Mrs. Mary McGinnis of Unionport, near Westchester, fell into a hole in a sidewalk about a year ago, and broke her leg. She sued the village for $10,000 damages, and compromised by accepting $5,000. She went to see her counsel, David Hunt, last Monday night, and on leaving the office fell down a flight of stairs, breaking the same leg again.

—Alderman William L. Milligan, one of the indicted Mount Vernon officials, yesterday gave bail in $200 for trial. The Mayor and Aldermen are indicted for maintaining a nuisance in East Chester Creek, caused by allowing sewage matter to empty into it.

—Prof. C. S. Smith of Columbia College last evening delivered a lecture in White Plains, under the auspices of a lecture committee, of which Dr. H. E. Schmid is Chairman, on "The Norsemen's Discovery of America."

—The women of the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of White Plains are holding a fair and festival. It will close this evening.

—A subscription hop was given in the Auditorium, in White Plains, last evening, which was largely attended by young society folks.

—The young people yesterday enjoyed skating on many of the ponds in Westchester County.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Huntington, West Va., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Teddy Arthur, a notorious woman on Hart's Creek, Lincoln County, thirty miles south of this city, was fatally shot to-day by unknown parties. It is thought that the band of assassins who have been operating in that locality killed her.

Belle Centre, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Ellen Binz, the wife of W. P. Binz, a local dry goods merchant, while temporarily insane, killed her fifteen-months-old baby this morning by strangling it.

Blankets & Comforters.

200 pairs 10-4 Blankets, $3.75 per pair.

350 pairs 11-4 Blankets, $4.50 per pair.

Sateen Covered Down Comforters, $4.65 each.

Down Cushions, (silk covered, in a variety of soft colorings), $3.75 $4.50 & $5.00.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS. Makers. Wholesalers. Retailers.

SWEEPING REDUCTION SALE OF FULL DRESS Coats and Vests.

We have marked down 350 Full-Dress (Swallow-Tail) Coats and Vests, sold by us all season at $12, $17.50 and $25, and will sell them for THREE DAYS ONLY, (To-day, Friday and Saturday,) at

$6.50, $9 and $12.50.

The skirts of these coats are cut in last season's length, but in every other respect the garments are stylish and up to date. They are made of fine broadcloth and imported whipcord—fit handsomely and most of them are full silk-lined.

To-day, Friday and Saturday only Some at both stores.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS. Bleecker St., Cor. Greene. (Between Broadway and 6th Ave. "L.") Also Broadway, Cor. Rector St. (Opposite Trinity Church.)

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago. NEW-SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS 110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

O'Neill's, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Holiday Presents.

Onyx Tables, Cabinets, and Pedestals.

Statuettes, Groups, and Figures.

IN French Bronze and Italian Marble.

Satsuma, Teplitz, and Bonn Vases, MOUNTED IN BANQUET AND PRINCESS LAMPS.

Clocks, Clock Sets, Candelabra.

Oil Paintings, Etchings, Engravings, Pastels, Water Colors.

Jewelry, Leather Goods, Silver Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Albums.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

Umbrellas.

Ladies' 26-inch fine Silk Umbrellas, Ivory Handles, 1.98 each. Worth $2.75.

Ladies' 26-inch English Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, Natural Handles, Steel Rod, 2.85 each.

Men's 28-inch all-Silk Umbrellas, Steel Rod, Best English Hardwood Handles, Sterling Silver-trimmed, 4.25 each.

Latest Novelties IN CANES, Sterling Silver-trimmed, 1.25 to 6.50 each.

Commencing Saturday next our store will be open evenings until Christmas.

Carpet Department.

Best Wilton, $1.50, formerly $2.25.

Domestic Axminster, 90 cts., formerly $1.25.

150 Oriental Rugs, $11.75, worth $20.00.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

It would be difficult to describe our assortment of these without seeming to exaggerate to those not familiar with the great variety shown by a house making Linen Handkerchiefs one of its specialties as ours does.

Suffice it to say that here the seeker for 25c. Handkerchiefs Registered Trade Mark. may make selections from nearly a hundred different styles, the variety at 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, 1.50, $2.00, and upwards, is large in proportion. Every handkerchief pure linen and values unsurpassed.

Equally attractive every way are our lines of plain, hemstitched, Initialed, Lace, and Lace trimmed.

James McCutcheon & Co., THE LINEN STORE. 14 West 23d St.

DRESS GOODS CHRISTMAS DISPLAY.

Crepon, Zibeline and Bengaline Fabrics; Perforated Broadcloths and Velutinas, in fashionable colors, with Capes and Coats to match.

The counters, on the Main Floor, are loaded with high-class Dress Patterns, which will be found most desirable for Christmas Presents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Fur Lined Garments | Coats AND Wraps

Lined Siberian Squirrel, Black Genet, Persian, Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Mink, etc., etc. Excellent in style, make, and quality, and at prices intrinsically low.

C. G. Gunther's Sons FURRIERS, 184 Fifth Avenue, New-York. EST'D A. D. 1820.

Lawyers Must Keep Outside.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Simms instructed the court officers at the gates leading to the inside of the rail to keep all lawyers outside unless they were interested in the case then before him.

"I am determined to stop such practices," he said. "The petty lawyers who come here soliciting business and taking fees from these poor creatures must stop. They do their clients no good whatever, and I will not allow them within the inclosure."

Small Fire at a Brooklyn Fair.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, is holding a fair in the Sunday school room. Some of the drapery caught fire at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the women present became frightened, but the fire was put out with no difficulty.

FREE WOOL CARPETS AND RUGS AT CARPETS. EXAMINE THE FREE WOOL CARPETS AND RUGS AT COWPERTHWAIT'S NEW STORE, 104 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.

Thursday
Dec. 6-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ARE PLENTY OF JUDGES

Delay in the Trial of Bail Cases Is Not Their Fault.

SO COWING AND FITZGERALD SAY

But Courts Have Frequently Had to Adjourn Because No Work was Laid Out for Them to Dispose of.

Col. Fellows was very well satisfied with the early part of the proceedings before Commissioner Linson yesterday. He settled back comfortably in his chair, and smiled complacently when Lawyer Phillips, who was examining witnesses for the prosecution, became confused in trying to prove by the records of the District Attorney's office that there had been negligence in the case of George Murray. He became so confident that no case was being made out against him that he volunteered his assistance in arranging the papers which were the cause of Mr. Phillips's confusion, so that presently the lawyer was able to continue the proceedings.

But Col. Fellows's complacent air disappeared about 4:30, when Mr. Linson announced that one of the Judges was to appear as a witness for Mr. Phillips's clients.

A short recess was taken, all the witnesses present having been examined, and the proceedings having reached that stage where Mr. Phillips was able to announce that he would rest his case as soon as certain lists and papers which the District Attorney's office had been ordered to produce were brought into court. The recess was taken to give the Judge time to finish a case on trial.

When Commissioner Linson reappeared after the recess, he was accompanied by two Judges, Cowing and Fitzgerald, the former taking the witness chair and the latter a seat beside Commissioner Linson.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, who appeared as counsel in place of Theodore Sutro, who was unexpectedly called to the West, examined the Judges.

Judge Cowing said he was elected in 1878 and took his seat on the bench Jan. 1, 1879, as Judge of the Court of General Sessions. He was conversant with the business of the courts and of the District Attorney's office. He said there were four Judges and six Assistant District Attorneys.

"What is the length of time between the finding of indictments and the trials in most cases?" asked ex-Judge Van Hoesen.

"Sometimes two or three days—sometimes a long period."

"What is the average time?"

"I cannot tell."

"In your experience has the calendar broken down often, necessitating the early adjournment of the court?" asked Judge Van Hoesen.

"In 1894," added Col. Fellows's counsel, Mr. McCurdy.

"The calendar was broken down very many times in 1894," replied Judge Cowing.

"What were the causes of this?"

"Legal reasons—good reasons—were the most frequent causes."

"How many times has the calendar broken down because the District Attorney was not ready for trial?"

Judge Cowing explained that he could not tell, as the District Attorney made all the motions, and the postponement of cases might often be by arrangement with the other side, or at the request of the other side.

"Has your court ever adjourned because of want of business?"

"That has frequently occurred."

"Do you know what fact prevents trials and causes the breaking down of the calendar?"

Judge Cowing said no one fact was responsible. Sometimes it was because the case was not ready for trial. He could not tell how many times cases had been postponed when the defendant was ready on the request of the District Attorney.

"Is there any reluctance on the part of any of the Judges to try cases which act as a deterrent?" asked Judge Van Hoesen, in a matter-of-fact way.

Judge Cowing looked nonplussed.

Mr. McCurdy came to his relief.

"Are you trying, Judge Cowing?" he asked.

Judge Van Hoesen persisted in his question.

"I can only speak so far as I am concerned," said Judge Cowing.

"Oh! certainly," assented Judge Van Hoesen.

"There has been no reluctance on my part, exclaimed Judge Cowing, with a slight flush of color in his face. "Decidedly not! And I want to add that I have been physically able—and mentally, too—to try all the business brought before me in 1894."

Mr. McCurdy conducted the cross-examination from his seat on a table near which sat Col. Fellows and several attaches of the District Attorney's office. Mr. McCurdy's first question was a boomerang.

"You do not want to convey the impression, do you, Judge Cowing, that the District Attorney is responsible for the delay in bringing indicted persons to trial?"

"My answer to Judge Van Hoesen's question carries its own explanation," was the reply. "You can draw your own inferences. I say, with all respect to you, that we have frequently adjourned court early because of the breaking down of the calendar."

"Is not the most frequent cause of the breaking down of the calendar the number of pleas of guilty which are made?"

"Yes, that is frequently the reason," replied Judge Cowing. "When they see that the District Attorney's office is 'dead in earnest' the defendants often plead guilty."

Col. Fellows, who had been nursing his discomfiture, jumped up and fired a question at the Judge.

"You know that no case is put on trial unless there is entered a plea of not guilty, don't you?"

"Certainly not," replied Judge Cowing.

"Then when the prisoner pleads not guilty, it does away with the necessity for a trial, doesn't it?"

"Yes; of course."

Judge Cowing retired from the witness chair to make room for Judge Fitzgerald.

Judge Fitzgerald said he had been on the bench since Jan. 1, 1890. The calendar in his part of General Sessions had broken down "infrequently" during 1894.

The witness said he was sick and not on the bench from Jan. 15 to March, 1894. He had held court for a time in March, but Judge Cowing had volunteered to do his work, and he had gone out of town. He had held court in May, June, July, three weeks in August, and September, 1894. He was not assigned to duty in October. This record certainly looked as if there was reason for his next assertion, that the Judges of this county were equal to taking care of its criminal cases.

He remembered, in addressing the Grand Jury in November, referring to the number of men awaiting trial in the Tombs and criticizing the District Attorney's office. This was after the election.

"Prison cases are tried before bail cases, are they not?" asked ex-Judge Van Hoesen.

Before the witness could answer the lawyer added: "We understand that certain spectacular bail cases, like the Erastus Wiman case, are advanced. But what is the usual custom?"

"I object!" shouted Mr. McCurdy, "to the use of the word 'spectacular.'"

"I think I will allow it to go," said Commissioner Linson, smiling.

"Oh!" exclaimed Mr. McCurdy. "If you understand what he means by it, all right. I did not think it was a legal phrase."

Judge Fitzgerald said it was customary to try prison cases first. There had always been more or less delay in the trial of bail cases.

"You are not aware that any fault of the Judges is the reason for this delay?"

Although Judge Van Hoesen's question was put in the mildest manner, and although Judge Fitzgerald must have been more or less prepared for it by hearing the same question put to Judge Cowing, it seemed to embarrass him as much as it did Judge Cowing, who was now beaming at the discomfiture of his colleague. The answer was the same as that returned by Judge Cowing. Judge Fitzgerald said he had never left the bench when there was any work to be done. He thought the present Judges were equal to this work, but had thought it might be advisable to turn over to lower courts a large number of bail cases of misdemeanor.

Col. Fellows hopped up again. In addition to a red face and sawing eyebrows, he had now acquired a high-tragedy voice.

"You are trying to convict me of willful neglect of duty!" he shouted, raising himself on tiptoe. "Now, I want to know if you are not aware that the work of administration of the District Attorney's office is large? That he must examine many things personally, bail cases, pardon cases, and the like? That he must prepare cases for trial, and supervise the work of his assistants?"

Judge Fitzgerald admitted all this without sharing in Col. Fellows's excitement.

"Do you not know that more cases have been disposed of in 1894 than in any former year?" roared Col. Fellows.

"I do not," replied the Judge, calmly.

"That is a fact."

"I warn Col. Fellows," interposed Judge Van Hoesen, unfeelingly, "that if he goes back of the year 1894 to institute comparisons we shall claim the same privilege."

"What I want to show," exclaimed the now thoroughly-worked-up District Attorney, "is that I have done as well as my predecessors. I do not understand that these people accuse all the District Attorneys in the past of being negligent."

"I think if you attempt that," said Commissioner Linson, "that you will lay yourself open to the retort that because others have not done their duty it is no excuse for you."

Col. Fellows subsided.

Commissioner Linson announced that Judges Cowing and Fitzgerald had appeared in response to subpoenas from the complainants.

The hearing was then adjourned to 10:30 o'clock to-day.

At the morning session Lawyer Phillips asked if Commissioner Linson had ruled on the question of further charges being admitted, and specified the cases of George Murray and Banker Frederick C. Gedney.

Mr. Linson permitted the specifications to be amended to include the cases. Frederick Hoffman of 314 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, in business at 93 Nassau Street, took the stand.

He told a story of his stolen watch and how he recognized the thief at Police Headquarters, and later in court. "Assistant District Attorney Townsend said to me: 'You can't identify that man; he is an innocent man.' Then I said: 'That thief an innocent man? There must be a nigger in the fence!' Then he told me to go."

This scene occurred in the Court of General Sessions after February last.

Henry J. Schloss, who was a member of Schloss & Co., 655 Broadway, which firm assigned a year ago, told how the firm's commercial standing had been injured because of the failure to bring Joseph H. Louis, the manager, who defaulted for $700,000, to trial.

Lawyer Kohn, Schloss & Co.'s attorney, said he had seen Mr. Battle and Mr. Davis repeatedly about the trial of Louis. It took him a month to get Louis indicted.

Chief Clerk Unger testified that he did not know how many cases had been tried nor how many had been left over by District Attorney Nicoll. Commissioner Linson directed Mr. Unger to prepare a list of these cases.

Clerk Unger said there were special reasons for not trying Banker Gedney of the defunct North River Bank.

"What do you know of the case of Assistant District Attorney Hartman?"

"Oh, I object," cried Mr. McCurdy. "This is becoming unbearable. What right have we to touch on this story? There is not a word of truth in it."

"Does it not prove neglect?" said Lawyer Phillips. "If an Assistant District Attorney takes money either to try or to retard cases, is not the charge of negligence proved?"

"If you can show it in the case of any one of the specifications, you may go on in that way; not otherwise," decided Commissioner Linson.

WAS ATTACKED BY A VICIOUS RAM

Now a Coney Island Jockey Club Employe Sues for Damages.

Patrick Mahoney, a patient in the Kings County Hospital, who on July 27 was employed as a stableman by the Coney Island Jockey Club at the Sheepshead Bay track, has begun suit against the jockey club for $10,000 damages.

Mahoney in his complaint says that the jockey club is the owner of a vicious ram, which was kept in a pen on the premises. A boy got into the pen July 27, and the ram attacked him. Mahoney got into the inclosure and rescued the boy from his perilous position.

The ram, not liking this interference, started after Mahoney, who ran for the fence. The ram overtook him and knocked him down several times, breaking his left arm. The arm was not properly set, and it had to be broken again and reset.

Free Organ Recitals.

On the first and third Thursdays of each month during the Winter R. T. Percy, the new organist and choirmaster in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, will give free organ recitals at 4 o'clock. On each occasion he will be assisted by soloists. The officers of the church extend a cordial invitation to all lovers of church music. The first recital will be given this afternoon.

Protesting Against an Oil Tank.

Edward Peper, an oil dealer, is building a tank capable of holding from 500 to 1,000 barrels of oil on the north side of De Kalb Avenue, near Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. The residents of the neighborhood are indignant over the matter and are circulating a petition to present to Fire Commissioner Wurster. The Classon Avenue Police Station is directly opposite the site selected for the tank, and even the policemen are opposed to it.

New-Jersey Poultry Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The State Poultry Association of New-Jersey adopted a new constitution and by-laws to-day, and elected the following officers: President—A. A. Parker of Jersey City; Secretary—C. W. Johnson of Cranford, and Treasurer—C. T. Haines of Crosswicks.

GERMANY IS IN EARNEST

Preparing to Begin a Tariff War Against America.

RETALIATION FOR THE SUGAR TAX

Secretary Gresham's Report on the Discrimination Against German Sugars Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Indications seem to multiply of a determined purpose on the part of Germany openly or by indirection to interpose obstacles in the way of the importation of American products into Germany so long as the discriminating duty against German beet sugar imposed by the existing new tariff law is maintained. First, on a pretext of the transmission of Texas fever, (proved to be impossible,) the importation of live cattle from the United States into Germany was prohibited. Next, restrictions were placed upon American canned goods. Then a commission was appointed to investigate whether American cotton could not be supplanted by other kinds for German manufactures. Now the Department of State has been notified through its Consular representative at Barmen of a proposed change in the German customs tariff by which the duty on cottonseed oil will be increased 250 per cent. over present rates.

Among the many additions to existing duties this seems to be the most important, and it is said to meet the wishes, not only of the protectionist oil manufacturers of Germany, but of the agrarians as well. The present duty on American cottonseed oil is 4 marks, ($1,) and it is to be raised to 10 marks. If, however, the imported cottonseed oil is to be used for soap it may be officially drugged until unfit for food, when it is to be admitted at the rate of 85 cents.

The report of the Secretary of State, mentioned in the President's message, upon the German protest against the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon was transmitted to Congress to-day. After referring to the note of the German Ambassador, which was dated Aug. 28 last, when the tariff act went into effect, Secretary Gresham says:

The protest is based upon the fact that such a measure could not be reconciled with the most-favored-nation clause which governs the economic relations of the two countries, but that it is rather a differentiation whereby the exportation of German sugar to the United States is more unfavorably treated than that of certain other European countries. In this relation, the German Ambassador says: "The granting of an export bounty is a domestic affair of Germany. An intent not to fulfill its treaty stipulations based upon the most-favored-nation clause cannot, therefore, be inferred from this by any other country." He also declares that "the view which has been manifested by the legislative bodies of the United States would render the effects of the most-favored-nation clause illusory, and that it would expose the contracting parties to the adoption of arbitrary duties, which it is the object of treaties containing a most-favored-nation clause to prevent."

By the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound was imposed on sugars imported from countries that paid a greater bounty on the exportation of refined sugar than was paid on raw sugar. Against this additional duty it does not appear that the German Government protested. The reason, however, why no such protest was made may, perhaps, be discovered by a comparison of the provisions of the two acts. By the act of 1890 the additional duty was imposed only on sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard, and on them on the conditions above stated. By the act of 1894 the additional duty is imposed on all sugars, whether above or below that standard.

The value of sugars imported into the United States from the German Empire has been more than $15,000,000 annually. Of this aggregate, only $200,000 or $300,000 worth, or about one-seventy-fifth, was above No. 16, Dutch standard. The effect, therefore, of the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent under the tariff act of 1890 was comparatively insignificant.

The effect of the additional duty on all sugars under the act of 1894 is most important, since, other things being equal, the importer would not take the more highly-dutiable German sugars till other sugars not subject to the additional duty had been absorbed. The additional duty under the act of 1894 is therefore, the whole of our large trade in German sugars.

Secretary Gresham then proceeds to consider the legal aspects of the German protest in connection with the two stipulations of the United States-Prussian treaty of 1828, placing the commercial intercourse of the United States and Prussia, not the entire German Empire, on the most-favored-nation basis, which gives either party the right, special engagements or reciprocity being excepted, to take the duties levied by the other on articles the produce or manufacture of any other country and to demand the same treatment for its own products and manufactures. Secretary Gresham says:

It is obviously no answer to this to say that certain discriminating duties levied by one party on the products or manufactures of the other are not confined to the latter, or to any country by name, but apply equally to all countries that may happen to fall in a certain category. If there is any other country, or if there are other countries, which either by name or by a general classification are exempt from the duty (special engagements of reciprocity being excepted) the requirements of the treaty are not fulfilled. To say that the discrimination is not specifically and explicitly national, or that it applies to more than one country, is a mere argumentative subterfuge, inconsistent with the clear intention of the treaty.

The commercial treaty of 1815 between the United States and Great Britain was almost identical in language with the subsequent Prussian treaty, but rough rice, from the west coast of Africa, was admitted at a smaller rate than rice from elsewhere, and, upon the protest of the United States, Great Britain was compelled to equalize the duty. Secretary Gresham contends that the payment by a country of a bounty on the exportation of an article of its produce or manufacture, for the purpose of encouraging a domestic industry, can no more be considered as a discrimination than can the imposition of a practically prohibitive duty on the importation of an article of a foreign country, for the same purpose, be so considered. The two measures are the same in principle; the question as to which shall be adopted is a matter of domestic policy. It is a matter in respect to which nations, in stipulating for equality of treatment, have preserved liberty of action. The protective duty on importation and the bounty on exportation are alike intended, whatever may be their effect, to create a national advantage in production or in manufacture. As between the two, the bounty is the more favorable to the inhabitants of foreign countries, since it tends to enable them to get cheaper articles at the expense of the bounty-paying Government.

In laying protective duties on foreign articles instead of paying bounties on domestic products the immediate effect, if not the object, of the law is to curtail importations, but so long as the duties imposed are equal on the products or manufactures of all productions, though in practice they may operate most unequally, foreign nations cannot object on legal grounds. They cannot allege discriminations in the treaty sense. It is understood, when treaties against discriminating duties are made, that Governments reserve the right to favor by duties, or by bounties, their own domestic production or manufacture.

The additional duty, therefore, levied by the act of 1894 on all sugars coming from bounty-paying countries, is not responsive to any measure that may be considered as constituting a discrimination by those countries against the production or manufacture of the United States, but is itself a discrimination against the produce or manufacture of such countries. It is an attempt to offset a domestic favor of encouragement to a certain industry by the very means forbidden by the treaty.

In conclusion, Secretary Gresham assumes that the Government does not claim that the treaty affords any just grounds for protest against the additional duty on sugars not shown to be the produce or manufacture of Prussia.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

E. H. Strobel of New-York Appointed Minister to Chile—Posts in Revenue Cutter Service Filled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President sent to the Senate to-day for its action the following nominations:

Special Examiner of Drugs and Chemicals in the District of Philadelphia—L. A. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
Second Assistant Engineer in the United States Revenue Cutter Service—H. N. WOOD of New-York.
Second Lieutenant in the United States Revenue Service—G. C. CARMINE of Maryland.
Marshal of the United States for the District of Massachusetts—H. W. SWIFT.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Chile, vice James D. Porter, Resigned—E. H. STROBEL of New-York, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador.

Among the more important recess appointments submitted to the Senate for its action are the following:

Superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey—W. W. DUFFIELD of Michigan.
Assistant Controller of the Treasury—C. H. MANSUR of Missouri.
Collectors of Internal Revenue—A. A. HEALY for the First District of New-York, J. F. CONNELLY for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, G. W. WILSON for the District of Florida.
Surveyors of Customs—J. P. MASTERSON of Albany, N. Y., MILTON WALSH of Kansas City, Mo.

The list also includes a number of recess Consular appointments and the nomination of Brig. Gen. Alexander McCook to be Major General of the army, and also a number of army and navy promotions resulting from retirements, all of which have been previously covered in these dispatches.

Edward H. Strobel, who has been appointed Minister to Chile, is a graduate of Harvard College and of the Harvard Law School of the class of '79. He was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Madrid in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, and held the post for some time after the inauguration of Mr. Harrison. Returning to this country, he practiced law in New-York until April 11, 1893, when he was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State. He held this post until his appointment as Minister to Ecuador. He at present is representing this Government at Quito.

H. W. Swift, nominated to be United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, was born in New-Bedford, Mass., Dec. 17, 1849. He was educated at the Friends' Academy of New-Bedford, Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College, and Harvard Law School. He was one of the compilers of the Massachusetts Digest, published in 1881. He has been a member of the Legislature, of the Boston Common Council, and of the Boston School Committee. He was in 1891 Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Democratic State Committee and one of the Vice Presidents of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts.

THE M'KINLEY IDEA IS DEAD

REPUBLICANS WILL MAKE NO EFFORT TO RESURRECT IT.

It Never Represented the Majority Sentiment of the Party and Caused the Defeat of 1890.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, who was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said to-day that no attempt would be made by the Republicans to revive the McKinley bill.

"That bill," he continued, "did not have the support of one Republican in five when it passed. It was responsible for the Republican defeat in 1890, and that defeat was one of the strongest expressions of the intelligence of the American people. This widespread intelligence is one of the most gratifying things to me as an American citizen. Our people will cross party lines at any time to rebuke their own party when they think that it has not dealt fairly with them. There was a deep-seated prejudice against the McKinley bill. It was regarded as too friendly to the manufacturers and not sufficiently in the interests of the people, and they put the party out of power that was responsible for the legislation. The average American citizen believes in the principle of protection, but he believes still more in the principle of fair play, and that principle, they thought, was violated in the McKinley bill."

"If the people of the country want lower duties, why are they not satisfied with the present law which the Democrats enacted at the last session?" he was asked.

"The present bill is not a Democratic bill. It is really a protection measure, for the Republicans added to it after it went to the Senate something like 250 amendments. It is not such a bill as the Republicans would have framed, nor does it suit the wishes of the extreme Democrats. It is highly protective in some particulars, more so than the McKinley bill, while touching the extreme of free trade in other directions. We shall have the House and Senate and the President in 1896. Meanwhile, we shall see how the present law works, and it will be time enough then to smooth out its crudities and make it what it ought to be."

"Do you think the Republicans will repeat their success of this year in 1896?"

"I have no doubt of it. If we controlled both branches of Congress at the present time, there might be some doubt as to our ability to carry the country again in two years, inasmuch as we might make mistakes for which the people might punish us at the polls. As we shall control only the House, however, we cannot commit any mistakes, and, consequently, cannot be held responsible, as the Democrats will be."

"Do you think that the Democrats can win in 1896, with a candidate standing on a free-coinage platform?"

"No, Sir; no party can win on such a platform, and if the Democrats nominate such a candidate he will be swept out of existence. The sentiment of this country is strongly favorable to honest money. That's what the Republicans will advocate two years from now, and on that platform they will win."

Said He Got Strychnine by Mistake.

David Jones, sixty years old, died in the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, from strychnine poisoning. He told the surgeon that he had purchased some powders in a drug store on Jay Street, and that he must have been given strychnine by mistake.

In none of the drug stores on Jay Street could a clerk be found who remembered Jones or the sale of powders to such a person.

Held to Answer for Grave Robbery.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5.—Prof. B. J. Alexander of Cotner University, J. A. Burford and D. L. Mehan, students at the same institution, were held for trial to-day on the charge of grave robbery, after a hearing which lasted a week.

TALKING ABOUT ECONOMY

Members of Congress Giving the Subject Much Attention.

VIEWS OF SOME LEADING DEMOCRATS.

They Are Generally Against Large Appropriations—Some, However, are Opposed to Retrenchment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The advice given by The New-York Times to the Democrats to adopt and pursue a policy of retrenchment in the expenses of the Government meets with the approval of those Democrats of both Houses of Congress who have been in the habit of regarding the appropriations as reckless and excessive, and is considered favorably by that larger number of members who do not analyze the appropriations, and who could not readily give reasons why they should be reduced or increased, other than such reasons as are to be discovered in their inclinations, which are usually for liberal appropriations for the objects in which they and their constituents are interested.

There is no more careful member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House than its Chairman, Representative Sayer of Texas. While a strict economist, he is not as illiberal as Mr. Holman was when he had control of the purse strings. Taking hold of the business at the beginning of the Fifty-second Congress, when the extravagance of the Fifty-first Congress was still a stumbling block to any plan of retrenchment, by reason of the permanent appropriations authorized under the direction of Mr. Cannon, he has had a difficult task to reduce expenditures. Economy seldom begins in the departments. It must, as a rule, be enforced by the Appropriations Committee, and that committee is apt to be embarrassed by law.

Reed's Congress—the Fifty-first—set a pace that was wild and exhaustive. In two sessions it appropriated $1,035,680,109.94. The Fifty-second Congress, which was Democratic, could not get rid of the impetus toward free expenditure that the Republicans had given to the Government. There were obligations incurred that had to be met, and contracts to be fulfilled that could be carried on only by the spending of large sums of money. So the total of the appropriations of the Fifty-second Congress was $1,027,104,547.92. This was but $8,000,000 less than the amount authorized to be expended by the Reed Congress. At the second, or first regular, session of the Fifty-third Congress, there being few appropriations by the first session, there was appropriated $492,230,685.03.

The appropriations for the second session have usually been larger than those for the first session. Should the appropriations for this session be kept down to the same amount as that granted in the second session, the total for the Congress would be less than $985,000,000. It would be necessary to appropriate $525,000,000 to bring the total of the appropriations of the Fifty-third Congress up to those of the Fifty-second. It will be a difficult task to restrict the appropriations to the amount appropriated in the second session.

The regular and permanent appropriations estimated to be necessary by the committees of the House and the Senate are put at $497,342,486.50, while the receipts of the Government are estimated at but $476,907,407. According to this estimate, the receipts will fall short of the expenditures by $20,435,079.50. If all the increases made at the suggestion of the departments were disregarded, the Appropriations Committee could not get rid of the deficit. The permanent appropriations are bound to be increased by nearly $12,000,000, owing, in great part, to the necessity for paying the interest on the recently-issued bonds. The annual interest on the $100,000,000 of bonds is an obstacle in the way of the proposed policy of retrenchment. The estimated increase of the regular appropriations is more than $17,000,000. That may be reduced by the severe application of the pruning knife.

Mr. Sayers says it is too early to promise in what directions the appropriations may be cut down. There was a constant effort in the last session to reduce expenditures, but the resistance to economy is strong, even when there is a policy to be carried out. The indifference to hard times in the Treasury is shown by the action of the District Commissioners. They have asked for nearly $2,000,000 more than they asked for last year, when they were cut down $1,600,000. The indifference of the District of Columbia to the condition of the Treasury is shown by the demand made upon the Appropriations Committee, by a petition signed by 23,000 citizens, asking that the salaries of the police and firemen be raised. There are still remaining to be completed some of the contracts entered into by the authority of the Fifty-first Congress for river and harbor improvements. When they shall be completed, as most of them will be by the appropriations of this session, there will be a release from a very large annual appropriation—that is, unless Congress shall authorize more of the contracts to be made, to be carried on from year to year until completed. With a sentiment aroused against the incurring of any but absolutely necessary expenditures, such contracts would be avoided for a few years, or until the receipts should be plainly in excess of the demands of the Government to meet its current liabilities.

There is nothing to which the average member of Congress takes with more reluctance than to the work of economy. It is so easy to vote for appropriations and the raising of the money embarrasses the member so little that he is willing to impose taxes upon the people for the benefit of his constituents, even in the hardest times, and to consider himself a public benefactor into the bargain. Sometimes the expenditures commend themselves because they provide employment for men who prefer to work for Uncle Sam rather than to take service in private undertakings. As political artisans get the preference in most work authorized to be done for the Government, large appropriations offer the double inducement of the need of popularity and the possibility of reward to personal followers.

Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations who were to-day questioned regarding the policy of a retrenchment, suggested this morning by The New-York Times, said that they were fully alive to the necessity of retrenchment, and that in all probability the appropriation bills when they left the committee room would carry no greater sums than were absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Government. Mr. Cockrell, the Chairman of the committee, expressed surprise that any one should think it necessary to call his attention to the necessity for economy.

"Since 1801," said he, "it has been the Democratic creed that the expenditures of the country should be made as low as was consistent with the proper administration of the Government. This point of Democratic doctrine has always guided me in my duties in connection with the Senate Committee on Appropriations. There are many of my speeches in print in which I have advocated retrenchment. You may say for me that when the appropriation bills shall reach our committee the utmost care will be exercised, and sums which we think excessive will be lopped off.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I am not in favor of giving the navy one cent more than it received in the last Appropriation bill, and if I could have my own way I would even reduce that amount. I feel the same way, also, as to the Army Appropriation bill. I think there is a great chance for retrenchment in both these appropriation bills.

"It seems to me that it would be unwise for the Democrats to make further attacks against fraudulent pensioners at this time. Our efforts in that direction have already resulted in driving many pensioners from the Democratic Party, and persistent work on that line would only operate to our disadvantage, for it would not be popular. There need not be any doubt in the minds of the people that the coming appropriation bills will not call for any larger sums than the two committees think should be taken from the Treasury."

The view of Mr. Call of Florida is quoted to afford a glimpse of the difficulties to be encountered in developing a policy of reduced expenditures. He said that he was not in favor of any retrenchment which would affect the public service. He would not, for instance, hamper the Secretary of the Navy in the slightest particular in his effort to build up the naval establishment. It was desirable, Mr. Call added, that the country should be supplied with a good navy, in order that its credit might be upheld abroad and its growing merchant marine amply protected. He would regard it as a national misfortune to take any step calculated to injure the constant growth of the navy. In his opinion, large expenses would not injure the country. They would put more money in circulation and do more good than harm. If there should be a deficiency, he would supply it by the issue of non-interest-bearing Treasury notes. Such notes, he said, would be based on the tax-paying power of the country, and there could be no possible danger of loss to the Government. He was aware that a great many people differed with him on this particular subject, but he knew, nevertheless, that this view was correct.

Mr. Allison, one of the Republican members of the Appropriations Committee, said that the Democrats were responsible for the appropriations, and that it would be impossible for him to predict what their action would be. Personally, he should not favor retrenchments which would tend to decrease the efficiency of any branch of the Government.

TWO BENEFIT PERFORMANCES

Entertainments to Raise a Fund for Manager Russell and to Aid the Church Hospital.

Two of the city theatres will be given over to benefit performances this afternoon, and at both the object of the entertainment is most worthy. At the Broadway the performance is to raise a fund to be used in paying the expenses of John H. Russell during his illness, and at Palmer's the receipts will go to the Church Hospital and Dispensary, one of our leading charities. It is, perhaps, somewhat unfortunate that two benefits are given on the same day, but the energetic work that has been done for both makes it certain that the financial results of each will be satisfactory.

At the Broadway Theatre the programme for the Russell benefit is very long and will necessitate the raising of the curtain promptly at 1 o'clock. Three of the Whitney Opera Companies will be represented. The first act of "Rob Roy" will be sung, with the orchestra conducted by Reginald De Koven, the composer; Louise Beaudet, the star of the "Jacinta" Company, will appear, and Dorothy Morton, the star of "The Fencing Master," will come from Philadelphia to sing. Wilson Barrett and his company will be seen in "Chatterton," and Agnes Booth in "Afterthoughts."

The first act of Hoyt's "A Milk-White Flag" and the second act of "The City Directory," Manager Russell's most successful venture, will be given with the original cast, except Charlie Reed, who is dead. Other artists who will appear are William F. Hoey, Della Fox, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eugene Cowles, Walter Jones, the original "tramp" of "1492"; John C. Rice and Carrie Merrilees, and the Rossow brothers, lilliputian athletes, from Koster and Bial's.

At Palmer's the programme for the Church Hospital benefit is also very promising. It includes a portion of Mr. Snazelle's entertainment, a one-act play called "Keeping up Appearances," in which Annie Russell will appear; duet by the Abbott sisters, of "Little Christopher"; Act III. of "In Spite of All," with Minnie Maddern Fiske and Frederick Paulding in the cast, and "One Touch of Nature," played by J. H. Stoddard, E. M. Bell, and Maud Harrison.

BOYCOTTS ON POSTMASTERS

A Bill to Prevent Them to be Introduced by Representative Henderson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative J. S. Henderson of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, expects to introduce a bill in the House this session, which shall prohibit the boycotting of Presidential and fourth-class Postmasters. Several measures introduced in the House last session would, if acted upon, stop this practice, but none of them was passed.

First Assistant Postmaster General Jones, in his last annual report, directed attention to this evil, and said that in some communities it was carried on to such an extent that it interfered with the proper disposition of the mails, and the compensation of Postmasters was seriously reduced. It is accomplished at Presidential offices by a number of persons purchasing their stamps elsewhere than at the regular post offices. At fourth-class offices, where the cancellation of stamps forms the basis of the salaries of the Postmasters, the boycotters collect and mail large quantities of matter on postal cars or at other offices, thus depriving the Postmasters of the cancellation of stamps. In nine cases out of ten, he said, the cause of this practice was due to political differences, selfish motives, or petty jealousies, and he strongly recommended legislation to stop it.

Mr. Henderson's bill will probably fix the salary of Postmasters at a regular annual or quarterly sum, which will preclude any possibility of loss in such a manner. He has no doubt that it will receive favorable recommendation by the committee of which he is Chairman, and he will see that it is pushed in the House.

Acquitted of Stealing State Scrip.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 5.—J. L. Bay, charged with stealing $10,000 worth of scrip belonging to the State, was acquitted to-day.

It was charged that while Bay was employed as an expert accountant on the books of ex-State Treasurer Woodruff he took the scrip.

Bay testified that Woodruff told him the scrip belonged to the ex-Treasurer and that he received 25 per cent. for selling it.

The McLaren Jury Disagreed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—The jury in the McLaren wife-murder case was discharged at 10 o'clock this morning, after being out twenty-two hours. The members stood seven for murder in the first degree, and five for murder in the second degree. No date was fixed for the second trial.

TO OBTAIN PURE SERUM

The Board of Health Warns Against Spurious Preparations.

HAS $30,000 TO MAKE ITS OWN SUPPLY

The Gift of a Public-Spirited Citizen—The Price Will Soon Be Lowered, and the Quality Guaranteed.

The necessity of procuring antitoxine to combat diphtheria in this city is recognized by the Board of Health, and at a meeting of the board yesterday it was decided to take prompt measures to obtain a supply of serum. This is in line with the statement, published in The New-York Times Sunday, made by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, that steps would shortly be taken to manufacture serum in this country. Since the discovery of antitoxine and its manufacture spurious concoctions have been placed on the American market, and the board yesterday determined to bring the perpetrators of such frauds to punishment.

In obedience to a request of President Charles G. Wilson, Drs. T. Mitchell Prudden and Biggs made an investigation into the merits of antitoxine and its manufacture, and reported to him. The report was turned over to Dr. Cyrus Edson for approval, and he indorsed it. At the meeting of the board yesterday Dr. Edson's report and the report of Drs. Prudden and Biggs were read. Dr. Edson says:

New-York, Dec. 5, 1894.
Charles G. Wilson, President:

Sir: The accompanying report is hereby approved. The grave consequences following fraud in the preparation of this valuable remedial agent necessitate prompt and vigorous action on the part of the Board of Health. Steps should be taken at once to supervise in the most careful manner the sale of diphtheria antitoxine in the City of New-York. This can only be accomplished by a systematic inspection and scientific examination of the various preparations of antitoxine offered for sale in this city. In event of fraud in the offering of spurious preparations, or of preparations of doubtful strength, the board should institute criminal proceedings against offenders. In order to regulate the sale of diphtheria antitoxine in the City of New-York the following resolution is hereby submitted:

Resolved, That Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, consulting physician to the Health Department in the division of pathology, bacteriology, and disinfection, and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, pathologist, and director of the bacteriological laboratory of this department, be requested to prepare and submit some plan for the determination of the strength and purity of the various preparations of antitoxine which are now or may be hereafter offered for sale in the City of New-York, so that the public may have some guarantee that only genuine preparations of antitoxine of proper strength are furnished for sale. Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS EDSON,
Chairman Sanitary Committee.

The report of Drs. Prudden and Biggs, to which Dr. Edson refers, reads:

Charles G. Wilson, President:

Sir: The great practical importance of the new antitoxine treatment for diphtheria, not only in controlling but in curing the disease, has created a demand for the new remedy so universal and urgent that the occasional small supplies which can be obtained from the European laboratories are wholly inadequate. It is therefore imperative that without unnecessary delay the preparation of the new remedy should be generally undertaken in this country. It has been already begun by the New-York City Health Department in a limited way, and we trust that the requisite means and equipment may soon be furnished to the department for making the antitoxine in sufficient amount at least for local use.

The preparation of this new remedy requires considerable outlay for laboratories, for the necessary animals and their safe housing and scrupulous care, and, above all, for the services of competent and experienced bacteriologists or specially-trained experts. The efficiency of the remedy and the security of those to whom it is administered from any possible danger in its use depends in the most intimate way upon the skill and reliability of those engaged in its manufacture. Careful and delicate tests are required at every stage of its preparation. The strength of each lot of the remedy must, when it is finished, be determined in the most exact way by those in command of the necessary special skill and experience. It is one of the distinguishing characters of this remedial agent that its greatest efficiency is obtained only when it is administered in the early stages of the disease, and then in doses possessing a strength absolutely to be relied upon. Should the material used be for any reason deficient in healing power, through error, carelessness, or fraud in its preparation, time may be lost, so precious to the patient that it may involve his life.

The antitoxine serum, when ready for use, is a yellowish fluid, without especially distinguishing or characterizing appearance, to the eye resembling the clear, yellowish fluid which separates from blood when it clots, from which it can be distinguished only by exact tests of its curative and protective value on animals.

The new remedy will be at the best rather costly, on account of the time required for its preparation—always many weeks at least—the cost of material and animals, and of expert services.

At present the market price of the antitoxine is unduly great, and probably will be so for some time to come, on account of its scarcity and the great demand for it.

It follows, from what has been said, that it is of the utmost importance to those who use this remedy that there should be some reliable guarantee for every preparation placed upon the market that it has been prepared by competent persons, and that in every case it possesses the requisite purity and power. The preparations now occasionally furnished in this country in small quantities by the German pharmaceutical houses, Schering and the Farbwerke, (Hochstam-Main,) have specific guarantees as to strength and purity by bacteriologists of universally-recognized skill and experience. Unless some such security is afforded, it would be quite easy for unscrupulous persons willing to commit such a crime to place in the market

RATHER SNUBBED THE PASTORS

LONG ISLAND CITY'S MAYOR IS NOT ANXIOUS FOR AID.

The Ministers Want to Help Mr. Sanford in His Excise Law Crusade—He Condemns Spies.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 5.—The "dry-Sunday" movement started in this city two weeks ago by Mayor Sanford is likely to lead to some curious complications, as well as to teach the inhabitants to go without their drinks at least one day in the week. A newly-organized Citizens' Association wants to share in the honor of closing up the saloons on Sunday, but Mayor Sanford does not want assistance in that direction.

A committee appointed by the association at its first meeting to confer with the Mayor waited upon the city's Chief Executive to-day. It entered his office willing to play a minor part in the undertaking, and left it firmly resolved to take the lead.

The committee was composed of the Rev. W. H. Weeks, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church; the Rev. L. T. Griffin, pastor of the East Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. Edward Cunningham, pastor of the Second Methodist Church; the Rev. F. H. Smith, pastor of the Third Methodist Church; the Rev. G. F. Hausser, pastor of the German Methodist Church, and Edwin Wooley, Harry Lucas, Frank Van Riper, and L. P. Thompson.

The spokesman was the Rev. Mr. Weeks, whose son is counsel to the Excise Board. The committee was warmly received by the Mayor. He expected it, and after handshakings, the object of the call was broached.

The Mayor was assured by the committeemen that the citizens represented by them were backing him up in the movement against Sunday liquor selling, and wanted to tender him, through their committee, their support and aid.

The Rev. Mr. Cunningham asked the Mayor to whom the city was indebted for the anti-Sunday selling crusade—the Mayor or the Police Commissioners.

His Honor very promptly informed the committee that he was the originator of the movement; that he started it before any citizens' movement was thought of, and that he was fully competent to perform his duties as Mayor without the help of citizens. He said, however, that he was glad to have their sympathy.

The Rev. Mr. Cunningham hastened to explain that the association they represented had no intention of usurping the powers of the city's chief officer, but merely wished to interest themselves in sustaining public sentiment in behalf of the movement.

The Rev. Mr. Giffin, who has expressed himself in favor of the spy system in securing evidence against liquor sellers, wanted to know if the Mayor would act upon evidence of excise law violations procured by citizens. The discomfort already evident among the committeemen was increased by the Mayor's reply. He said:

"If the evidence is sufficient and a complaint is made, it is my duty to act. But I will not countenance the procuring of such evidence by sneaking methods or subterfuge, and I will reserve the right to use or reject any evidence you may present to me, and I will not be a party to any meanness directed toward the saloon keepers. I began this movement to give them to understand that they had begun to abuse certain privileges and that they would have to stop.

"Should any of you," continued the Mayor, "enter a saloon and drink beer or liquor on a Sunday, and can prove that it was liquor or beer, it would, of course, be my duty to take cognizance of it."

At the suggestion of their entering saloons and partaking of beer or liquor, the ministerial members of the committee looked aghast. That was more than they had contemplated in connection with their participation in the crusade. The Rev. Mr. Giffin tried to relieve his colleagues by asking the Mayor if they could not employ an expert to do the tasting.

The Mayor said he thought they would have to do it themselves, and again the ministers looked uncomfortable.

"You could not expect me to do it for you," suggested the Mayor, and before the committee could reply, he continued: "I am not in that business."

That ended the interview, and the committee filed out of the office, with anything but a pleased expression on their faces. They will make their report to the association to-morrow night. The meeting promises to be a lively one, as it is expected that the body will launch a little crusade of its own.

ELOPED FROM FLUSHING TO FORDHAM

Miss Annie Kelly Marries C. J. Zellar, Well Known in Racing Circles.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 5.—Flushing society has one name less on its list of marriageable young women as a result of an elopement which became known to-day. Miss Annie Kelly is now Mrs. C. J. Zellar.

Miss Kelly lived with her mother and an aunt in Bradford Avenue. She is a brilliant musician and was a member of St. Michael's choir. Previous to the elopement she was taking a special course of instruction at St. Joseph's Academy.

She first met her husband at the house of a mutual friend, Miss Leonard of Farrington Street. He is well known in racing circles. Mr. Zellar was charmed with Miss Kelly from the start, and visited Flushing frequently throughout the Winter and Summer, always meeting her in the home of a friend.

Miss Kelly, in the meantime, had taken her aunt into her confidence, and together they managed to keep Mrs. Kelly in ignorance of the affair. Mrs. Kelly was very much opposed to her daughter receiving the attentions of young men, and secrecy was therefore necessary.

Thanksgiving Eve a dance was held in the Flushing Opera House. The lovers met and arranged the details of the elopement which on Monday were successfuly carried out. On that day Mr. Zellar arrived in Flushing and met Miss Kelly, who left home ostensibly to take her afternoon instruction at the academy.

Together they left the village and went to the home of the young man's parents, in Fordham, where they were married. They will live there temporarily.

Mrs. Zellar advised her mother of her marriage and was forgiven. The young woman's friends in Flushing were greatly surprised by the news, as no attachment had been supposed to exist between the young people.

Greater Pittsburg.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The desire to consolidate Pittsburg, Allegheny City, and some of the adjacent populous territory in Allegheny County has prompted Senator Flinn to begin the preparation of a bill for that purpose, which will be introduced at the beginning of the coming session of the Legislature. It will necessarily be a general bill, of which any other part of the State may take advantage should it be passed, and will be of much broader scope than the present law. Under the existing act annexation may be accomplished by a petition of property owners and action by Councils. It is proposed by Senator Flinn that the question shall be submitted to a popular vote of the people concerned, which has the merit of leaving no ground for dissatisfaction. Under such provisions there will be no annexation not approved by a majority of the people. Pittsburg is forming great expectations as the result of this act, the passage of which is not doubted, and the rather general tendency to extend municipal boundaries and consolidate the machinery of municipal government may make it available elsewhere in the State.

Advertising Agencies.

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Broadway, No. 236, near Murray Street.
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Broadway, No. 407, near Lispenard Street.
Broadway, No. 599, near Houston Street.
Broadway, No. 854, near Fourteenth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,140, corner of Twenty-sixth St.
Broadway, No. 1,227, corner of Thirtieth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,591, near Forty-eighth Street.
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Eighth Avenue, No. 983, near Fifty-eighth Street.
Eighth Street, corner of University Place.
Front Street, No. 120, near Wall Street.
Fulton Street, No. 58, corner of Ryder's Alley.
Fourteenth Street, No. 110 West, near Sixth Avenue.
Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
Forty-second Street, in Grand Central Station.
Forty-fifth Street, corner of First Avenue.
Gansevoort Market, Gansevoort Street, corner of West Street.
Grand Street, No. 233, near Bowery.
Greenwich Street, No. 316, near Reade Street.
Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth Street, corner of Tenth Avenue.
Madison Avenue, No. 763, near Sixty-sixth Street.
Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, No. 268 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 261 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corner of Fifty-fifth St.
Tenth Street, No. 398 East, near Avenue C.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,059, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,369, near Seventy-eighth St.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Wall Street, No. 10, near New Street.
West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 386, corner of Christopher St.

Other Agencies.

Amsterdam Avenue, No. 95, near Sixty-fourth Street; B. Oxtoby.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 745, near Ninety-sixth Street; I. T. Oxtoby.
Avenue A, No. 52, between Third and Fourth Streets; Edward J. Hamsen.
Avenue A, No. 82, near Sixth Street; John Hemrich.
Bleecker Street, No. 325; near Christopher Street; Jewell.
Broadway, No. 874, corner of Eighteenth Street; Frank Seaman.
Broadway, No. 1,242, near Thirty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Canal Street, No. 17, near Division Street; J. Blumberg.
Columbus Avenue, No. 142, near Sixty-sixth Street; William H. Allen.
Columbus Avenue, No. 469, near Eighty-third Street; Fisher Brothers.
Columbus Avenue, No. 503, near Eighty-fourth Street; D. Murdock.
Columbus Avenue, No. 708, near Ninety-fifth Street; J. S. McGlynn.
Columbus Avenue, No. 852, near One Hundred and Second Street; J. Cohn.
Division Street, No. 157, near Essex Street; J. Blumberg.
Eighth Avenue, No. 254, near Twenty-third Street; L. J. Finch.
Eighth Avenue, No. 387, near Twenty-ninth Street; Sam Levy.
Eighth Avenue, No. 904, near Fifty-fourth Street; E. Liebermann.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,180, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; A. Bachman.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,318, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
Eighty-sixth Street, No. 204 East, near Third Avenue; Francis W. Schilling.
Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 154 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. McQuade.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
Fourth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street; P. Gotthelf.
Ninth Avenue, No. 651, near Forty-sixth Street; Empire Advertising Agency.
Ninth Avenue, No. 856, near Fifty-sixth Street; J. F. Gleason.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, No. 244 West, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; R. A. Carrington.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue; John Walch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 156 East, between Lexington and Third Avenues; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
Second Avenue, No. 788, near forty-second Street; B. Laguna.
Second Avenue, No. 1,157, near Sixty-first Street; J. Boland.
Second Avenue, No. 1,444, near Seventy-fifth Street; Wimmer.
Second Avenue, No. 1,318, near Sixty-ninth Street; C. Pontal.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
Sixth Avenue, No. 152, near Eleventh Street; W. H. Fordham.
Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Calahan.
Sixteenth Street, No. 148 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Boyd.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Barrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 549, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 650, near Forty-second Street; Murray Hill Advertising Agency.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; H. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; S. Getzler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahsskopff.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,662, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
Twenty-third Street, No. 102 East, corner of Third Avenue; C. O. Olsen.
Varick Street, No. 198, near Houston Street; John Hue.

Agencies in Brooklyn.

Atlantic Avenue, No. 110, corner of Henry Street; F. A. Thordale.
Broadway, No. 153; Hayden.
Broadway, No. 376, near Keap Street; Lewis & Co.
Bedford Avenue, Nos. 1,258 and 1,260, near Fulton Street; R. C. Talbot.
Court Street, No. 63, near Livingston Street; Edward B. Marryatt.
Ewen Street, No. 194, near Ten Eyck Street; Henry Schulz.
Fifth Avenue, No. 240; William Petz.
Fulton Street, corner of Grand Avenue; James Burns.
Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue; E. Burke.
Fulton Street, No. 166, near Cranberry Street; Williams Brothers.
Flatbush Avenue, No. 269, near St. Mark's Avenue; Mrs. J. R. Suter.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,056, corner of Broadway; John B. Reitz.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,278; George H. Miller.
Greenpoint Avenue, No. 81, near Franklin; D. B. Treadwell.
Johnson and Washington Streets, and Court, corner of Joralemon Street; J. E. Orr.
Montague Street, corner of Hicks Street; M. Hennessy.

Long Island Agencies.

JAMAICA—David L. Hardenbrook.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Borden Avenue, No. 5; John W. Davren.
PATCHOGUE—James Canfield.

East Orange, N. J.

Main Street, No. 540, opposite Washington; William H. Allen.

Orange, N. J.

Cone St. R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Brick Church, N. J.

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Agency at Newark, N. J.

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 293; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a competent woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every respect; been in her employ nine years. 6 West 51st St., present employers.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; good city references. Call, for two days, at 203 West End Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress, or as lady' maid; two and a half years' in last place; best city references. League Rooms, 445 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a trustworthy Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or parlormaid; highest references from last employer. 265 West 20th St., Hunter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a woman who has been in her employ nine years; neat; a good sewer, and willing to assist in other work. Present employer's, 6 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, not long in the country, for upstairs work in private family; willing and obliging. M. O., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; willing to help with children; best of references. E. F., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; three years' personal reference. 777 8th Av., Doyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly-reliable chambermaid; will assist with waiting; six years' reference from last place. 424 West 35th St., McPeck's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young English girl; or take care of grown child; city reference, personal if required. 110 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman, Scotch Protestant, as chambermaid and would assist with waiting; best city reference. 317 East 56th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 210 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Well up in all her duties; wages, $18; best city references. D. K., care of Mrs. Scullen, 328 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family. 13 East 39th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; good reference. E. S., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist waiting, or mind children; five years references. 236 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. — First-class; Protestant; good sewer; best city references. E. B., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and do light washing; city reference. 610 5th Av., corner 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; city or country; good city reference. 363 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl; city reference. 306 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City or country; good recommendations. 1,531 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or sewing. 738 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid or waitress; boarding house preferred. 226 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing, obliging; good references. Hulbig, 444 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl; city or country. 228 East 45th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By French governess to lady for traveling as companion or governess to growing children. Mademoiselle, care Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

COMPANION.—By a young woman as companion to elderly lady or invalid. 13 West 9th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent Frenchwoman as first-class cook; leaving on account of lady giving up housekeeping; wages, $40. 83 Irving Place, present employer's.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and do coarse washing; private family; references; willing and obliging. O. K., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, entrees, desserts, creams, jellies, pastry, sherbet; city reference. R., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; will assist with washing if desired; three years' city reference. 835 9th Av., between 54th and 55th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing in private family; good city reference. E., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference. G. L., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable Swedish first-class cook in private family; good wages expected; three years' best reference, or personally, if required. M. S., 237 East 26th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook in private family; understands good family cooking; good city reference; no washing; no postal cards. H., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls, one as first-class cook, other as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; best city references. 145 West 60th St., Regan's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all branches of cooking; best personal and city references. J. H., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker; economical; in a small private family; best city references. M. T., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By good cook; understands her business; soups, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city reference. 335 East 31st St.

COOK.—By French girl as good cook in a small family; no big washing; best reference; good home preferred to big wages. Miss M. A., 106 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in private family; excellent family cook; experienced and trustworthy; good references; no washing; city or country. 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young girl as cook and laundress; good references. Mrs. McNamara, 219 East 77d St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; in quiet family; English; just arrived; excellent references. R., 50 Washington Mews, University Place.

COOK.—By perfect German cook and housekeeper; understands fancy cooking, pastry; city reference. 467 West 42d St., store.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as thorough family cook and laundress; fully competent; excellent city reference. M. R., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Respectable woman; good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent cook; six years' best city reference from last place. 530 3d Av., near 35th St., in trunk store.

COOK.—By excellent family cook in private family; best recommendations; last employer can be seen. 942 6th Av., store.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all its branches; last employer can be seen. 204 East 25th St.; ring McNally's bell.

COOK.—By Englishwoman, lately landed, as plain cook in quiet family where one or more are kept. M. W., 142 West 55th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; don't need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; city or country; best of references; lady can be seen. E. L., 433 6th Av., up stairs.

COOK.—By experienced, first-class French cook; understands all branches; best city reference. M. B., 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; good cook; in small private family; can speak little English; best city reference. Mrs. Picquart, 356 West 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By good plain cook, laundress, or housework, in small private family; references. 301 West 50th St., top floor.

COOK.—By competent cook and baker; country preferred; city reference. M. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook and to assist with plain washing; personal reference. 223 East 58th St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; wages, $45 per month. Halm, 351 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook for city or country; thoroughly understands her business; four years' city reference. 207 West 67th St. O'Brien's.

COOK, &c.—By woman as experienced cook and laundress in a small family; city reference. 244 West 58th St., corner of 8th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; four years in last place. 1,009 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By a young American woman; will assist with washing; good reference. N. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family by the day or week; best of city reference. Mrs. Crossle, 209 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best references. M. T. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Swedish; best city references; private family. 642 3d Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; personal reference. M. S., 159 East 30th St.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman; three years' reference. A. C., 254 8th Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city references; city or country. Julia, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young English woman; wages, $20 to $25. Clark, 440 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; best reference. 539 3d Av., second floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman as a first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; first-class city reference; lady can be seen; wages, $30. 909 6th Av., near 53d St., in store.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands French, English, German, and American cooking; serves dinners for parties in neatest manner; wages moderate; sixteen years' best city reference from one family. 240 East 28th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrees, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; also marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 133 West 33d St.

COOK, &c.—By English cook; housekeeper; would take entire charge of large household; marketing; large dinners, where young cook is kept; wages, $45 to $50; best of references. G. L., 330 West 17th St., Connor's bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two sisters, one as cook, the other as laundress; can furnish first-class reference as to capability, &c.; leave on account of death in the family. Can be seen, for two days, at 11 East 24th St.

COOK.—By a young woman very efficient in her duties; specialty, clear soups, roasts, game, fowl, and pastry; best city reference from last place; lady can be seen; wages, $30. W. K., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook, taking entire charge of all company dinners and luncheons; can cater for a large family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; personal references. C. Taylor, 113 West 33d St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer, who can be seen; wages, $35. M. P., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her work perfectly; very good baker; in private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. 230 East 45th St., Lynch's bell.

COOK.—By first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her duties; personal city reference; leaving through death. 147 East 50th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as good plain cook and laundress; good bread, biscuits, and soups; best city reference. 438 9th Av.; ring Matthews's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; will work by day or week in private family. A. M., 486 8th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day cleaning; first-class laundress; for latter part of week; good worker. 212 East 28th St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By Protestant young woman by day or week; first-class cook; good city reference. E. W., care of Brown, 424 3d Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out day's work washing, ironing, or anything cleaning; good reference. 244 West 32d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a smart young woman; cook, wash, and ironing, or cleaning of any kind; best city reference. 347 East 31st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out washing and ironing by the day. Mrs. Mullane, 513 West 59th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class colored woman in small family; good reference. King, 227 West 61st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By very reliable woman to go out by day washing and ironing; private family; best city references. 232 East 54th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; first-class laundress; by the day or other work; city reference. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, washing or housecleaning. Mrs. Nay, 519 West 48th St., one flight up, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as washer and ironer, by the day. 361 East 19th St., second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough dressmaker; formerly with J. H. Egan; fancy coats, wraps, street costumes, carriage, evening, and reception gowns made at short notice at home or out by day; terms, $3 per day. Mme. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker to go out by the day; cuts B. H. Taylor system; good fitter; references. M. A. Corrigan, 330 East 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent in all branches of the business; perfect fitter; a few more customers at home or out by the day; home preferred. M. Fremdling, 1,315 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; few more engagements by day in private families; terms, $2.50 per day; reference. C. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more private families by the day or week; children's clothing also. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—More customers by day or at home; city reference. 239 East 87th St. M. Roper.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; go by day; perfect cutter and fitter. C. J. S., 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To work at hotel with ladies, by day; best city reference. Lucy, World Office, 821 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German to children; good reference. 348 East 10th St., candy store.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly widow as housekeeper for widower's family, or as cook in a small family; best city references. Call, for two days, at 237 West 46th St.; ring three times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By trustworthy English person as housekeeper or mother's help; best of reference. A. J., 107 West 33d St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a settled Frenchwoman, for one or two gentlemen; good cook; good city reference. O., 222 West 35th St., first bell.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, 16; Protestant; to assist with housework or chamberwork; willing and obliging. L. R., care of Mannion, 705 9th Av., near 48th St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a smart young girl, lately landed, as general housework, kitchenmaid, or to children; neat sewer; willing and obliging. 307 East 45th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By capable woman to do general housework in small family; city reference. M. G., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; well recommended. 434 2d Av., store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in private family; city reference. 184 East 64th St., third bell, left side.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework, or would take care of children; good reference. 129 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; good cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family; willing and obliging. 438 West 52d St., first floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young Swedish girl to do general housework. 239 Madison St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in private family, with reference; or do cooking. M. R., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced young girl in first-class family; highest recommendations. E. M., care of Mrs. Oliver, 106 East 52d St.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid. Call, Thursday or Friday, 83 Irving Place.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—BI TLER.—By married couple, (French;) wife as lady's maid; is an excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; husband as butler; speaks, and is able to teach, German, French, Italian, and English; best city references. A. T., 224 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined French girl, lately landed, speaking English, as lady's maid to lady or child; good sewer; understands hairdressing. P. A., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant American woman as lady's maid and seamstress, to wait on elderly lady; first-class references. 210 East 15th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as lady's maid and seamstress. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 2, at 23 West 21st St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thorough hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—American Catholic, accustomed to travel; good sailor; best city reference. Quinn, 737 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID and GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—French; in a private family; best references. Augustine, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Thorough; excellent city references. 248 East 21st St., Hilton's letter box.

MAID.—By educated German Protestant person; speaks English well; as maid to elderly lady or child not under 6 years old; competent seamstress; best city references; letter only. German, care Mrs. Weiss, 63 West 11th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent person as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with other duties. Address, all week, A. F., care Miss Flynn, 115 West 62d St.

MAID.—By respectable young French girl as maid or nursery governess to growing children. Miss A. P., care of Mrs. Durand, 254 West 33d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; age, 24. A., care W. J. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Good laundress; will do sweeping or cleaning by day; good references. 39 East 62d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; five years' reference. A. R., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; excellent city reference. 436 9th Av., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city reference. 742 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; two years' reference. M. B., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city references of five years. M. R., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as excellent laundress; would assist with other work; in private family; city or country; good reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. M. E., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish; wants fine family and gentlemen's washing; silks, flannels; also lace curtains; best reference. 309 West 47th St. Stevens.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class laundress; two years' city references. 359 East 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; three years' city references from present employer. T., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST WITH CHAMBERWORK; good city reference. E. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork; good reference. Call at 444 West 39th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; city references. M. C., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and assist the cook; small private family; reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best of reference from last place. 228 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of reference; wages, $20. 152 East 39th St., Ramsay's bell.

Nurses.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—To children, invalids, or persons suffering from nervousness; elite families; no objections to travel. Nurse, Times Agency, 850 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge. The Dakota, 72d St. and 8th Av., Apartment 27, last employer's.

NURSE.—First-class, experienced, and trustworthy; devoted and reliable in sickness; thoroughly competent to take entire charge from birth; highest personal reference; wages, $25. The Rev. Mother Superior, Villa Maria Academy, 139 East 79th St.

NURSE.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find, for a thoroughly trustworthy, honest, and sober woman, a position as infant's nurse; best of reference. Apply, this week, between 11 and 2, at 39 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to take entire charge of children over two years of age; excellent city reference. 201 West 46th St., northwest corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—By young French girl, 18, lately landed; good education; as nurse or maid for growing children; good references. S., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets and Light Speculation.

TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING.

Wheat at the Close was Weak--Corn was Dull—Provisions Weaker —Cotton Steadier—Coffee Higher.

The export demand for wheat appeared to have been well supplied with the free purchases recently, as that interest has lapsed into quietness, and the speculative crowd were holding off for the official report on the amount used for feeding purposes at the West. This gave rather a tame tone to the day's business, and the chief trading was in switching and scalping and leaving off easy. Cotton made an advance, in spite of the continued free crop movement, while coffee was influenced by the higher prices abroad.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	57 @	57½
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34½@	34½
Flour, straight Winter	$2.75 @	$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling upland	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	20 @	22
Pork, mess, new	13.50 @	14.25
Lard, Western, steam	7.27½@	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	25 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	11¼
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4⅜
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.50 @	..
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were rather quiet, with prices irregular and the trading chiefly of a local nature, with speculators holding off from the Government report on feeding at the West. The opening was weak, and prices went off ½@⅝c on easier cables, weaker West, selling for foreign account, and local realizing; rallying ½@⅝c on covering by local shorts, and decreased London stocks, declining ¼@⅝c with the West and on easier late cables, and closing weak at unchanged prices to ¼c decline. The Government report arrived at 4 P. M., and shows 46,030,000 bushels as having been used for feeding purposes, and 29,273,000 bushels yet to be used, making a total of 75,303,000 bushels. The curb advanced ¼c on the news, without any special activity. Spot was ½c lower, but very dull. Sales, 40,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 15¾c under May, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels do, on private terms, free on board, afloat.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 15¾c under December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10¾c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64⅝c...Clearances, hence, 25,775 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 114,851 bushels....Receipts, 114,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 174,579 bushels; in the interior, 606,635 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ¼@⅞c, with the West, but January and May lost ¼c through realizing, with the close steady at ¼@⅞c advance, and a dull local trade. Spot was a shade firmer, but very dull; No. 2 mixed quoted at 57@57¼c, elevator. Sales, 18,984 bushels, including 7,900 bushels No. 3 mixed at 50½@51½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 52c, delivered, and 6,000 bushels steamer mixed at 52c, elevator....Receipts, 79,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 204,832 bushels; in the interior, 468,443 bushels....Clearances, hence, 31,913 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 28,513 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special features, with the close steady and unchanged to ¼c advance. Spot were more active on local account, with prices a trifle firmer....Sales, 330,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 39@39½c; for 35,000 bushels: No. 3 white, 38½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39½c; No. 3 do, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34¾c for 40,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¾c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 39c; No. 3 mixed, 35¼@35½c; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 39@42½c for 55,000 bushels....Receipts, 19,400 bushels; exports, 142 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	30,000	60¼@60⅝	60¼
January	20,000	61 @61½	61
February	10,000	62 @62½	62
March	265,000	62 13-16@63 7-16	62⅞
May	2,410,000	63⅞@64 9-16	63⅞
July	120,000	64½@65	64½
Total	2,855,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	20,000	54⅝@55⅜	55⅜
January	125,000	53⅜@53⅝	53⅜
May	255,000	53½@53⅞	53⅝
Total	400,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	....@....	34⅜
January	10,000	35⅛@35¼	35⅛
February	....	....@....	36
May	15,000	36⅞@36⅝	36½
No. 2 white—			
December	....	....@....	39
January	10,000	39⅛@39¼	39½
Total	35,000		

FLOUR—The bulk of the business reported was by the city millers, with the general jobbing trade very dull, and millers asking full prices. Sales, 23,750 bbls, including 18,250 bbls city mill patents, on private terms; 1,000 bbls do, $4.05@$4.15; 500 bbls clear, $3.35@3.125 bbls, No. 2, $2.45@$2.50; 1,800 bbls Winter straights, $2.80@$2.85; 600 bbls do clear, $2.50@$2.65; 750 bbls Spring patents, $3.55@$3.70, and 600 bbls bakers' extra, $2.90@$3.70....Arrivals, 12,665 bbls and 29,531 sacks; exports, 15,115 bbls and 788 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 56,275 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	....@....
Fine	....	....@....
Supers	....	....@....
No. 2	2.10@ 2.15	2.20@2.25
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.45
Clears	2.35@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.75
White wheat straights	....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.20
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	....@....
Fine	Nom'l.	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@....
No. 1	2.35@ 2.60	2.60@ 2.75
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.30@ 3.45
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Firm but quiet; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

CITY MILLED FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.90@$2 on spot, and $1.75@$1.85 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@90c; Canadian nominal.

COARSE PRODUCTS—Fair demand and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; Brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.18@$1.20; white, $1.22@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Neglected. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull but steady, at 61@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@64c.

MALT—Unchanged and dull. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 90 lb, 75@80c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c. Oil meal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20 spot, or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market holds up well on moderate offerings, while demands continue light and mostly for small lots. We quote: Spot clover, $9.25@$9.75, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

COTTONSEED—It cannot be said that there is a material change to the market for the day. The tone is easy, and there are prompt sellers of the fair accumulations from recent receipts. Larger lots have been taken up at the current figures, but they have not included much export interest. Germany alone shows demand, and it is mainly for white oil. That country had been a fair buyer, especially of choice oil, and mainly from the mills, and rests until it uses its surplus. Rotterdam had made extensive contracts for butter oil, and at as low at 26 florins, half down there, upon which deliveries are now taking place, and is supplied for the present. The Mediterranean is quiet; it thinks it ought to get a prime oil here at 28c. That is its best bid, and demand thence is not likely to be of consequence right away. England is practically out of the market. It could not afford to pay here over 26c for red oil, with its home make on offer at a relative price, cost of freight hence considered. The lard refiners are buying a little more freely at the easy prices. Crude, in shipping order, is at about 24½c, and at that price 575 bbls were sold. Crude in bulk at the mills, to arrive here, was sold at 20c for 5 tanks, or equal to 650 bbls. Yellow, prime, here, contract grade, was sold at 29c, but a nice oil, or strictly prime, was sold at 30c. Sales were 700 bbls prime yellow at 29c, 100 bbls do at 29½c, and 1,000 bbls strictly prime at 30c. White was wanted for export, with sales of 100 bbls at 32c, and 200 bbls at 33c. LARD OIL was wanted moderately, with 55@56c quoted. Other oils are without change.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Another large marketing of hogs, over 120,000 head, as covering all points West, exerted further depression over prices. The declines were not sharp, or only 2½ to 5c per bbl for pork, 2 to 5 points on lard, and 5 points on ribs, but there was tameness, which continued to the close. A little strength in grain at times through the day helped in the attempt to prevent a more material decline in the hog products, and its weakness at the close was felt over the provision list. More regularity in prices would have kept along the export interest, which has developed to a fair extent, and which is rather quiet for the day. As concerns trading here, there was a decided lull over cash products, although their prices were not materially changed.

LARD—Western Steam—Business in cash lots went out completely yesterday through the weakness developed at the West over the large supplies of hogs. The little export demand here, which it was thought possible to tide along, is now lifeless, while the refiners are quiet. The decline is only slight, but the close is easy. Cash is on offer at 7.27½c, without sales. City steam is in steady demand, with 6.75c bid and 6.87½c asked; sales of 150 tcs at 6.75c. Options—December closed at 7.25c asked. Of January, a sale of 250 tcs at 7.25c, closing at 7.25c. May closed at 7.45c nominal. Refined has been taken up to a fair extent, and within three or four days the business for the Continent has reached 5,000 tcs; the quotations are 7.65c for Continent and 8c for South America. Compound lard, while not active, is taken up more freely; quoted at 5½@5¾c. The Western markets closed 2½ to 5 points lower than on Tuesday, with December at 6.80c, January at 6.90c, and May at 7.10c as the latest prices.

PORK—Here there were moderate dealings on wants of the West India trade, and at generally steady prices, with 350 bbls mess taken up. The Western market was down 7½@10c on the hog receipts, but closed only 2½@5c lower than Tuesday, with the latest prices for December at $11.92, January at $11.97, and May at $12.30. Prices here are for: Mess, new, $13.50@$14.25; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—Export interest continues slack, and on home trade account there are only moderate dealings, with prices generally held steadily. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate at $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Dealings continue slack, while packers decline to give way in views as to prices. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was not much done for the day, but a uniform range of prices prevailed, and there was steadiness generally. City-pickled hams, 8½@9c; do, shoulders, 5⅜@5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 10-lb average, 7¾@7¾c; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c.

BACON—Ranged about 5 points lower, and was under neglect by reason of the weakness developed. Short clear was quoted here nominally at $6.80. Short ribs at the West closed at $5.95 for January, and $6.15 for May.

DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, average, also 160 lb and 180 lb, are offered more freely and at easier prices, but light weights are in least supply and firmly held. Receipts yesterday at the West, all points, 126,707 head, against 94,047 head same time last year. Chicago's receipts yesterday were 53,000 head, and its estimates for to-day are 48,000 head; prices, 5@10c lower; trading slow; left over, 10,000 head; quoted at $3.90@$4.70. St. Louis receipts, 13,500 head; lower; $4@$4.60. Indianapolis, receipts, 14,000 head; slow; $3@$4.60. Kansas City, receipts, 19,000 head; 5@10c lower; $4.20@$4.50. Omaha, receipts, 8,000 head; 10c lower; $3.75@$4.60. Cincinnati, 10@15c lower; $4@$4.60. Pittsburg, active; $4.50@$4.75. Cleveland, light Yorkers, $4.30@$4.45. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Has not varied further in price. The city made is being taken up steadily, as offered at 4¾c, and 50 hhds more were sold at that price, with an strong feeling. A rapid marketing is also taking place of the moderate lots of country on offer. There are no further sales of Australian, with 5¼c still the market, although large lots are not offered at that price.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is in light demand and held firmly, with 9¼@9¼c quoted for city. Oleostearine is without further business; 7⅛c is the best price offered by consumers, while the asking rate continues to be 8c, with a possibility that it would be shaded ¼c. Chicago still holds at 8c.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS were moderately active and very irregular, with the early trading at 3 points decline, owing to the weakness shown in Liverpool, but rallying on local covering, and closing very steady at 7@8 points advance. New-Orleans was steady at 8 points advance, with receipts estimated for to-day at 12,000 bales. Manchester reports the stoppage of more looms, and Liverpool is awaiting a reduction in the crop movement. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	Even
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.54@5.55	5.48	5.42	300
January	5.62@5.63	5.63	5.50	23,400
February	5.66@5.67	5.67	5.56	4,700
March	5.71@..	5.72	5.60	67,600
April	5.76@5.77	5.77	5.66	12,100
May	5.81@5.82	5.83	5.71	44,400
June	5.86@5.87	5.88	5.76	9,400
July	5.92@5.93	5.94	5.85	1,000
August	5.97@5.98	5.97	5.87	1,400
September	....@....	..	..	..
October	....@....	..	..	..
November	....@....	..	..	..
Total				164,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1894.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Gal'ton	9941	24737	11034	8063	..	..
New Orl	7205	21291	20308	15339	..	..
Mobile	1555	2479	2332	1734	..	..
Savannah	9145	9419	7917	4732	..	..
Char'ston	4613	3531	2986	1946	..	..
Wilm'ton	2201	1759	1958	1927	..	..
Norfolk	4878	4952	7327	5849	..	..
Balt'more	3342	..	..	712	..	..
New-York	221	1655	3341	1994	..	..
Boston	..	882	628	157	497	..
Phila	..	882	586	604	771	..
W. Point	4002	2564	3814	3143	..	..
N'p't N's	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunsw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't. R'y'l	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47984	73601	60978	46207	..	..
This day last w'k	55632	70386	65933	50840	38291	67478
This day last y'r	4802	66146	51616	45121	43841	46646

COFFEE.

Contracts made quite an advance through covering by local shorts, on the firm tone of the foreign markets, with a fairly active business, and the close firm at 25@45 points gain for the day. Havre was steady at ⅝@¾f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was steady but quiet at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 3,000 bags No. 7 to No. 9, 14½c, and 1,000 bags Santos, No. 8, 16½c....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M. March, 250 bags at 13c; 1,250 bags at 13.05c; 1,000 bags at 13.10c; 1,000 bags at 13.05c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.65c; total, 4,500 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 500 bags at 13.95c; 1,000 bags at 14c; 1,750 bags at 14.05c; 750 bags at 14.10c; 2,000 bags at 14.15c; January, 1,000 bags at 13.65c; 4,000 bags at 13.70c; 250 bags at 13.75c; 250 bags at 13.80c; 750 bags at 13.75c; 500 bags at 13.80c; 1,000 bags at 13.85c; March, 250 bags at 13.10c; 500 bags at 13.20c; 750 bags at 13.30c; 250 bags at 13.35c; 750 bags at 13.40c; 250 bags at 13.35c; May, 500 bags at 12.75c; 750 bags at 12.80c; 750 bags at 12.90c; 500 bags at 12.95c; September, 500 bags at 12.50c; total, 21,500 bags.

Exchanges—15 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for May; 140 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for December; 55 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags March for January; 90 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for January; total for day, 20,090 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.85@13.90	16.35@16.40
February	13.65@13.75	16.15@16.25
March	13.35@13.40	15.90@15.95
April	13.00@13.10	15.60@15.70
May	12.95@13.00	15.45@15.50
June	12.85@12.95	15.30@15.40
July	12.80@12.90	15.05@15.15
August	12.75@12.85	14.90@15.00
September	12.75@12.85	14.85@14.90
October	12.70@12.75	14.65@14.75
December	14.15@14.20	16.65@16.75

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	227,401
Arrivals—Steamship Lancastrian Prince	22,203
Arrivals—Steamship Euclid, (Santos)	22,528
	272,132
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	13,921
Total stock in New-York to-day	258,211
Total stock in Baltimore	21,224
Arrivals	....
	21,224
Deliveries yesterday	2,126—19,098
Total stock in New-Orleans	31,330
Arrivals	....
	31,330
Deliveries yesterday	709—30,621
Total stock in other ports	....
	49,719
Total stock in United States	307,930
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 4	139,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 4	6,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 4	73,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	14,000
	232,000
Total	539,930
Same time 1893	441,731

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22½	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	24½@25½	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Padang	21½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Ocoro	17½@18	Do, washed	19½@21¾
Tovar	17½@18	Bogota	19 @21¾
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17½@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18½@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18½@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17½@18½	San Salvador	17½@19
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts are moderate and demand good, with full prices ruling.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	32@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The general demand is fair, and prices show firmness, with supplies moderate.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in b'd	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@5	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Choice	5⅜@5⅝	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Japan	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—The trust appears to have sufficient stock on hand for present meltings, and the market continues dull but steady. Refined is unchanged and in light demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @ ....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16@ ....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½ @ ....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 13-16@5
Cutloaf	4 13-16@5
Crushed	4 13-16@5
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXX powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3 15-16@4¼
Confectioners' A	3 13-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@4⅛
Windsor A	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood A	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3 11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 6	3½ @3 11-16
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 9	3 5-16@3½
No. 10	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 11	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 12	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @3 1-16
No. 14 (net)	3 @....

TEA—The auction sale of 3,083 pks was at steady prices for Oolongs, while greens were irregular and included: Moyune—220 pks Hyson, 8¾@6c; 532 pks Young Hyson, 26½@8¾c; 144 pks Imperial, 20@7½c; 86 pks Gunpowder, 26@22c. Ping Suey—40 pks Young Hyson, 10@9½c; 107 pks Gunpowder, 10@10c. Japan—68 pks Nibs, 15@3c; 50 pks pan fried, 12½@12½c; 651 pks Congou, 17@9½c; 35 pks India and O. Pekoe, 18@12c. Oolong—176 pks Foochow, 11½@10¾c; 178 pks Amoy, 10@8¾c; 790 pks Formosa, 21@14c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The export interest continues slack, with for the West Indies only small lots taken up, and on home trade account there are only moderate wants. There are generally prompt offerings, and at rather easy prices, without a substantial change. The current market prices here are $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for peas, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—The demand for fancy creamery is unsatisfactory, considering the recent concessions, but this is offset partly by the continued light sprinkling of stock in the receipts, and holders, as a rule, are disposed to hold steady at 25c. Under qualities are plentiful but dull, and the feeling is weak. June creamery is slow, but about steady on top grades. State dairy dull and easy outside of fancy, which arrives moderately.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	@24
Creamery, seconds to firsts	22@23
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	22¾@23
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16 @18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	.. @21
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16 @20
Dairy, firkins, extras	.. @20
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Welsh, tubs, extra	21 @22
Welsh, tubs, seconds to firsts	16 @20

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	@23
Creamery, firsts	22 @23½
Creamery, seconds	19 @21
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June extras	22 @..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 @21
Imitation creamery, firsts	18 @20
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @15
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	14½@..
Factor, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @13½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½@..
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @13
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12½@13
Factory, seconds	11 @11½
Factory, thirds	9 @10¼

CHEESE—Full cream receives very moderate attention, but supplies of fancy large are light, and prices are sustained without effort. For small sizes, colored has the most demand. Part skims are quiet for anything under choice, which shows firmness.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, fancy	10¾@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9 @11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5¾@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6¾
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—A very light offering of fancy fresh stock, and a firm market for such, while the under qualities, as well as the best refrigerator lots, are held with a little more confidence.

State and Pennsylvania	26 @27
Western, fresh gathered, choice	25½@26
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23 @25
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	20 @22
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17 @17¼
Western, early packed, fair to good	16 @16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$3.25@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	5.50@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	15½@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	15½@16½

VEGETABLES—A fair movement in potatoes at regular prices. White onions in small receipt and firm; red steady, and yellow easy. Cabbages and cauliflower selling well. Beans easy.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.25@ 3.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.50@ 2.00
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	35@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	20@ 30
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 5.25
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 7.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25@ 2.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.75@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@ ..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, per bbl	1.75@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75@ 1.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet, but steady. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, trash, 30@35c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 25@45c. Rye straw, 35@50c; oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—The business is mainly in deliveries on old contracts to brewers, while the new demand is light, and prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State Pacific coasts	3 @ 5
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @13
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—The moderate supplies hinder the trade, while values continue firm.

Kind.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@25	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	9¼@..
Matamoras	23@25	9 @..
Orinoco	20@23	9¼@..
Bogota	20@24	8¼@10
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ay

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Heavy Trading in Sugar at Advancing Prices.

THE REGULAR DIVIDEND DECLARED

Fluctuations in Chicago Gas, but the Rest of the Market Practically Neglected—Probability of Gold Exports.

Sugar overshadowed everything in the stock market yesterday. It made its lowest price, 86, at the opening, and its highest, 89, just before the close. The final price was 88⅞, which was a net gain of 3⅝ points, on transactions which footed up 170,842 shares. On "the curb," after the close of the market, 90 was bid for the stock.

The trading in Sugar was the heaviest with one exception in the history of the stock. The impression became general early in the day that the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. would be declared, and this not only induced buying for a turn on the long side, but it also caused the bears to cover. The usual dividend was declared, but not until after the close of business. The official announcement explained that it is to be paid out of earnings previous to Sept. 1, the evident intent being to create the impression that the concern has been losing money since then. The knowledge, however, that the refineries have been at work on raw sugar imported before the new tariff law went into effect will probably defeat the apparent design of the statement. So far as the stock market is concerned, the insiders are able to manipulate the price to suit themselves.

Chicago Gas moved within 1⅜ points on quite a fair volume of business. It closed at 72, a net gain of ⅛. Its fluctuations were accompanied by rumors as to the rate of dividend to be declared, most of which indicated that the usual distribution will be made. There was nothing of interest in the other industrials.

St. Paul was the only railway stock which was even fairly active, the trading in it being 15,000 shares. It was sold by London pretty freely, although it held fairly well, its net loss being only ½ point. The other Grangers were firm, Burlington and Northwestern each scoring an advance of ⅝, and Rock Island being unchanged.

The strength of the foreign exchange market gave rise to much talk about coming shipments of gold, and while there were no actual engagements of the metal for export, it was generally understood that arrangements had been made by one firm for $1,000,000. The withdrawal of gold from the Treasury for the account of country banks which were subscribers for the recent Government loan was an incident freely discussed in banking circles. The news from Washington was regarded as favorable, particularly an intimation that the anti-pooling provision of the inter-State commerce law will be repealed at this session of Congress.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was small. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 1 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $101,265,901, and balances $6,379,141. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $222,110.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm on a limited volume of business. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—40c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were offered at 62¼c; there were no bids.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27 15-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,374,258, and the exports for the same period $86,797,432. The net exports, therefore, have been $65,423,174.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and generally firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Central of New-Jersey gen. 5s.....1
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st.....1
International & Great Northern 2d.....1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st.....1
St. Louis & San Francisco cn. 4s.....1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d.....1¼
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st, M. C. 6s.....2
Virginia Midland gen.....1⅛
Virginia Midland gen. sta.....1

DECLINED.

Houston & Texas gen. 4s.....1
National Starch 1st.....1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs.....1

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s coupon advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $8,500 4s coupon at 116, and $93,000 5s coupon at 118⅛@119¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	114½	115⅛
4s, c	115⅝	116⅛
5s, r	119	119½
5s, c	119¼	119½
Currency 6s, 1895	99½	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $117,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59⅝@59⅝, and $25,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, stamped, at 9¼@9½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company has been declared, and will be paid Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed at noon, Dec. 8, and reopened Jan. 3.

—A dividend of 10 cents a share on the stock of the Standard Consolidated Mining Company of Bodie will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on Dec. 20. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 10.

—Spencer, Trask & Co. offer to investors $100,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad first mortgage and terminal 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1914; also other choice securities.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅞	125
American Express	113¼	114½	113¼	114½	113	115	180
*American Sugar Refining	86	89	86	88⅞	88⅞	89	170,842
*American Sugar Refining pf	92¼	93	92¼	93	92	93	485
*American Tobacco	94½	94⅝	94	94	94	95	880
American Tobacco pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	105	100	150
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4½	4⅝	300
Baltimore & Ohio	66¾	67	66¾	67	66¾	67½	200
*Bay State Gas	22	22½	22	22½	21	22	500
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf., new	7	7	7	7	6	8	92
Canada Southern	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	50¼	50⅜	50
Central & South Amer. Tel	110	110	110	110	106	112½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	18	225
Chicago Gas	72¾	73⅛	71⅞	72	71⅞	72	29,705
Chicago & Alton	146	146	146	146	145	147	100
†Chicago & Northwestern	96⅜	97⅜	96¼	97¼	97⅛	97¼	8,070
†Chicago & Northwestern pf	141	141	141	141	141	141½	170
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	69⅞	71¼	69⅞	71	71	71⅞	8,295
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57½	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	57½	57⅝	15,060
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	118	118	118	117¾	118¼	503
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½	61½	61¾	2,310
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17½	18	17½	18	17¾	18½	700
Consolidated Coal	31½	31½	31½	31½	30	33	100
Consolidated Gas Company	123½	124½	123½	124½	124½	125	972
Delaware & Hudson	126	126⅛	126	126	125⅞	126½	205
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	..	34½	575
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8	8½	8	8⅜	8	8½	2,820
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	99½	99½	99½	99½	98	99½	100
General Electric	35	35	34½	34⅝	34⅜	35	700
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3½	200
Iowa Central pf	23	23	23	23	24	26	3
Laclede Gas	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22	22½	100
Lake Erie & Western	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾	16	17	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69½	72½	25
Lake Shore	135¾	135¾	135⅜	135⅜	135	135½	100
Long Island Traction	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¾	100
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅜	53¾	54	2,700
Manhattan Consolidated	106	106	105	105¾	105¼	105½	1,067
Missouri Pacific	28⅝	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	28	28¾	100
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22¼	22¼	22¾	300
*National Lead Company	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	38⅜	39¼	335
*National Lead Company pf	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	84½	85	200
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20	20	19½	20	100
National Starch 1st pf	45	45	45	45	40	50	120
New-Jersey Central	93⅜	93⅜	92½	92¾	92¾	93½	2,025
New-York Central	90	90½	90	90¼	90	90⅜	1,085
New-York & N. E., all as. pd	31	31	30⅜	31	30⅝	31	525
New-York, L. E. & Western	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	1,550
New-York, Sus. & Western	15	15	15	15	15	15½	25
Norfolk & Western	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼	100
Norfolk & Western pf	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20½	700
North American	4	4	4	4	4	4¼	20
Northern Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	20
Northern Pacific pf	17⅝	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	18¼	1,115
Ontario & Western	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	15½	250
Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	21½	22	735
Peoria & Eastern	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	4	100
Philadelphia & Reading	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½	15⅜	15½	1,200
Pitts., C. & St. Louis	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	15	16	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	33½	33	33	33¼	34	500
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	111	115	100
Southern Pacific	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	18⅜	19	200
Southern Railway	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	884
Southern Railway pf	37	37⅝	37	37¾	37½	37⅝	699
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15¼	15	15¼	15¼	15⅝	200
Texas Pacific	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	250
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	3	3	3	3	3	2¾	200
Union Pacific	11½	12⅜	11½	12	11⅞	12	1,910
United States Cordage	8	8⅝	..	..	8½	9¼	1,005
United States Cordage pf	..	10½	14½	15½	..	15½	227
United States Cordage gtd	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	26	28	30
United States Rubber	41½	42	41½	42	41½	42	950
United States Rubber pf	97	97	97	97	95½	97	100
*United States Leather pf	60¼	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	59¾	60½	300
Wabash	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Wabash pf	14	14½	14	14½	14¼	14½	1,506
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87¼	87⅛	87⅜	87¼	87½	1,053
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12¼	12	12⅜	11½	11⅞	440
Total sales							270,068

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 7s 1,000 ..... 120½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 5,000s3 ..... 65⅛
10,000 ..... 65⅛
10,000 ..... 65⅜
5,000 ..... 65⅛
5,000 65
500 ..... 64½
2,000s3 65
2,000 65
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 1,500 ..... 18½
5,000 ..... 18¾
2,000 19
Belleville & So Ill 1st 2,000 106
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 1,000 c 110⅞
2,000 ..... 110⅞
4,000 111
Buff, R & P, G M 5s 2,000 97
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000 ..... 103¾
Canada Southern 2d 2,000 106
Cent N J G M 5s 11,000 116
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A 2,000 ..... 119½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 20,000 ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 8,000 75
3,000 ..... 75¼
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 2,000 ..... 98⅝
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 15,000 98
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000 88
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 1,000 ..... 40¾
1,000 ..... 40½
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 5,000 121
1,000 ..... 121¼
25-Year Deb 5s 2,000 ..... 105½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000 104
1,000 ..... 103⅞
2,000 ..... 104¼
2,000 104
2,000 ..... 104½
5,000 104
1,000 ..... 104⅛
5,000 104
Col Coal & Iron 6s 9,000 95
Colorado Midland 1st 1,000 72
Col, H V & Tol 5s 8,000 91
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s 4,000 ..... 57⅝
D M & Ft D 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 81½
Den & Rio Grande 4s 12,000 ..... 82¾
20,000s20F 82½
8,000 ..... 82½
10,000s20F 82½
500 ..... 82½
500 ..... 82½
Den & R Grande 1st 18,000 114
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000 ..... 104½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 107⅝
11,000 ..... 107½
2,000 ..... 107¾
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st 2,000 98
Gal, Har & S An 2d 5,000 97
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 6,000 ..... 90¾
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 8,000 ..... 90½
H & T Cent G M 4s 5,000 62
Inter & Great N 1st 1,000 ..... 117½
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 9,000 72
Kansas Pac 6s, 1896 2,000 ..... 105¾
5,000 106
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 1,000 ..... 114½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 90½
L Erie & W 2d 5s 1,000 104
L, N A & Chi G M 2,000 ..... 68¾
Mich Cent Cons 7s 4,000 121
Mil, L S & West 1st Michigan Div 3,000 ..... 129½
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 7,000 ..... 91¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 5,000 81
23,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 ..... 80⅞
500 ..... 81½
3,000 ..... 80⅞
9,000 81
16,000 ..... 81¼
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000 ..... 65¾
3,000 66
Nat Starch M Co 1st 1,000, c 93
N Y Cen Reg Deb 5s, 1885-1904 1,000 ..... 108¼
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs
All Installments Paid 3,000 137
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 11,000 102
27,000 ..... 102½
N Y, O & W Con 5s 1,000 ..... 109¼
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 1,000 88
5,000 ..... 87¾
Nor Pac 1st Coup 1,000 ..... 116⅛
Nor Pac 3d Coup 10,000 ..... 60⅜
2,000 ..... 60¾
Nor Pac Cons 5s 6,000 ..... 28½
2,000 ..... 28⅝
10,000 28
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 91
5,000 ..... 91⅜
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000 ..... 49¾
Oregon Short Line 6s 5,000 ..... 89¾
Trust Co Certs 11,000 ..... 89½
15,000 ..... 89¾
10,000 ..... 89½
5,000 ..... 89¾
Pac of Mo 2d Ext 1,000 107
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 1,000 96
Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc 20,000 18
10,000 ..... 18¼
3d Pref Inc 5,000 ..... 14¼
Phil & Read Gen 4s 6,000 ..... 75¾
20,000s20F 75½
1,000 ..... 75¾
5,000 ..... 75⅝
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B 24,000 105
Pitts & West 1st 4s 48,000 ..... 82½
8,000 ..... 82¾
1,000 83
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000 ..... 70¼
4,000 ..... 70½
10,000 ..... 70¾
5,000 ..... 70⅝
Rock & Pitts 1st 5,000 ..... 123½
St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000 ..... 79½
St L & San Fran 2d Class A 5,000 114
Class B 4,000b3 ..... 113⅝
Class C 5,000b3 ..... 113⅞
1,000b3 ..... 113½
St L & San Fr Con 4s 5,000 45
St Louis S W 2d Inc 8,000 ..... 18½
6,000 19
9,000 ..... 19¼
St Louis S W 1st 12,000 ..... 60¼
15,000 ..... 60½
St L & Iron Mt 2d 4,000 ..... 105½
1,000s3 ..... 105½
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s 15,000 116
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000 88
22,000 ..... 88¼
1,000 ..... 88⅜
2,000 ..... 88¾
3,000 ..... 88⅞
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 87
3,000 ..... 86⅞
17,000 87
10,000 ..... 87¼
5,000 87
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 7,000 ..... 25½
6,000 ..... 25⅞
7,000 ..... 25½
Tol, A A & Cad 6s 1,000 ..... 68¼
Tol, A A & N M 1st 4,000 81
Tol, Peo & West 4s 5,000 ..... 73½
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 14,000 ..... 60½
3,000 ..... 60¼
Union Elevated 1st 6s 2,000 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82¾
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000s3 ..... 103¼
Union Pac 6s, 1898 2,000 ..... 105⅜
1,000s3 ..... 105¼
9,000 ..... 105½
25,000 ..... 105⅝
1,000s3 ..... 105½
Union Pac 1st, 1899 20,000 ..... 106⅜
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 5,000 ..... 98½
U S Cordage Co 1st 2,000 67
Virginia Midland G M 1,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94¾
16,000 ..... 95½
Guarantee Stamped 5,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 95½
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 104¾
3,000 105
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 5,000 70
5,000 ..... 70¼
5,000 ..... 70½
5,000 ..... 70¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 50,000 ..... 106¼
W Nor Car 1st 6s 1,000 114
1,000 ..... 113¾
Wheeling & L E 1st 5,000 ..... 102½
Total sales $1,277,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	165	175
Alton & Terre Haute	36	38
American Coal	89	..
American Cotton Oil pf	70½	72
American District Telegraph	30	49
American T. & C	89	91
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	..
Brunswick Co	..	1½
Buffalo, R. & P	20	40
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	60	..
Burlington, C. R. & N	49	..
Canadian Pacific	59	60
Cedar F. & M	4½	5½
Central Pacific	14¼	15¼
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	93	95
C., C., C. & St. L	37½	38½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	90
Col. & H. Coal	5	6
Columbus, Hocking V. & T. pf	60	65
Commercial Cable	125	..
Delaware, Lack. & West	160½	161½
Des Moines & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	37
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	9	11½
Erie Tel. & Tel	51¾	..
Ev. & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & P. M	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf	45	..
Great Northern pf	100½	102
Homestake	17	18
Illinois Central l. l	89	99
Iowa Central	6¾	7
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
K & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	76½	80
Long Island	86	89
Louisville, N. A. & C	6	7
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	22
L., St. L. & T	1⅞	..
Mah. Coal Road	101	..
Mah. Coal Road pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican National cts	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	180	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	27¼	29
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd	44	46
Minnesota Iron	..	44
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13¼	13¾
Mobile & Ohio	17¾	18½
Morris & Essex	163¾	164½
Nash., Chat. & St. L	65	69
National Starch	7	9¼
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	7	9
N. Y. & N. H	193	195
N. Y., C. & St. L	13	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	73	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	30
N. Y., L. E. & West. pf	23	..
N. Y., S. & W. pf	42	43
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	15	20
Ontario Mining	9	15
Oregon Improvement	10	12
Oregon R. & N	20	23
Ore., S. L. & U. N	6½	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	230	310
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3¼	3⅝
Pitts. & W. pf	30	31½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	43½	44½
Pittsburg, F. W. & Chicago	157	160
Procter & Gamble	150	..
Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	154	156
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	182	..
R., W. & O	115	116
St. Louis Southern	90	..
St. Louis & Southwestern	4⅝	..
St. J. & G. I	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21½	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
St. Paul, M. & M	107½	109
Silver bullion certificates	60⅞	..
So. Cotton Oil	..	62½
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio Central	48	52
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	75	80
U. P., D. & G	3	5
United States Express	142	145
*United States Leather	8½	9¼
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wheelnig & Lake Erie pf	38	41
Wisconsin Central	3½	4
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	86	89¼	86	88⅞	102,180	L. I. Traction	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	20
A., T. & S. F.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	10	L. & Nash.	53¾	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	290
Bay State G.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	200	Manhattan	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	20
Balt. Traction	16⅝	16⅝	15¾	15¾	200	Met. Traction	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	200
Chicago Gas.	72	78	71½	72	8,840	Nat. Lead	39	39¼	39	39	50
C., R. I. & P.	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	1,050	N. Y. Central	99	99	99	99	10
Chi., B. & Q.	70	71⅛	70	71	7,740	Nor. Pac. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	10
C., M. & St. P.	57⅝	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	14,020	Phil. & Read.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15½	400
Chi. & N. W.	96½	97¼	96¼	97¼	1,000	R. & W. Pf.	16	16	16	16	80
Cent. of N. J.	93⅜	93⅜	92¼	92⅝	810	So. Railway	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	40
Dist. & C. F.	8½	8½	8	8	100	Union Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	20
Elect. Storage	40¼	40¼	40	40	300	U. S. Cordage	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	140
Gen. Electric.	34¾	34¾	34½	34¾	460	West. Union.	87¼	87⅝	87	87⅝	1,720
Total sales											139,960

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & O. 4½s.	75½	75½	75½	75½	$2,000	N.Y., O. & W. 4s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	$3,000
Chi. & E. 1st.	88	88	88	88	5,000	P. & R. gen.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	4,000
C. & E. I. 5s.	98	98	98	98	3,000	R. Is. 5s, c.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	5,000
D. & R.G. 1st.	114	114	114	114	2,000	S.L. & I.M. 2d.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1,000
E.T., V. & G.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000	Tex. Pac. 1st.	87	87	87	87	5,000
Ed. El. Ill. 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	25½	25½	25½	25½	8,000
L., N. A. & C.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	3,000	St. L. S.W. 1st.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	4,000
M., K. & T. 4s.	81	81	81	81	3,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	18½	18½	18½	18½	4,000
M., K. & T. 2d.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	5,000	U. S. C. 1st.	69	69	69	69	3,000
Total sales											$61,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Best & Belch.	.73	.73	.73	.73	100
Mexican	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Total sales					1,700

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Plymouth	.30	.30	.30	.30	400
Yellow Jacket	.50	.50	.50	.50	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60½	60⅞	60	60¼	468,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	97½
American Lithograph pf	..	65
American Bank Note	..	48
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	28	33
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
‡Atlantic Trust	..	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	5½	9½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92	94½
Barney & Smith Car Common	21	24
Beckton Construction pf	62½	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	116	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	11	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	10	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	16	170
Brooklyn Elevated	10	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	65¼	68½
Brooklyn Gas Company	12	..
Brooklyn Traction	14¼	15½
Brooklyn Traction pf	67	69
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	110	112½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	102½	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	52	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	..	5
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	91½	94
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey C.) stk	71	75
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	95

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 and 43 Wall Street, New-York.
Philadelphia office, 421 and 423 Chestnut St.
Deal in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON STOCK EXCHANGES IN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND CHICAGO.
PRIVATE WIRES TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

H. J. CRAWFORD,
BANKER AND BROKER.
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Send for our daily market letter.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
bought and sold on 3 to 5 per cent. margin. Commission, 1-16. Interest allowed on deposits. Every facility for customers. Private wire. $500,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, 4 and 5 per cent. $75,000 second mortgage money. Money loaned on any good security. Long distance telephone, No. 19 Cortlandt.

I. B. NEWCOMBE,
Banker and Broker,
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK,
MEMBER N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE. ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

United States Mortgage Company,
The Mutual Life Building,
59 CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS..... $600,000
Offers its 5% First Mtge.
Trust Gold Bonds,
Series B, at 102½ and interest.
THESE BONDS ARE THE DIRECT OBLIGATION OF THE COMPANY SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
An absolutely safe investment.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the Certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.

LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

"MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE."
The Water Commissioners of the Village of Monroe, N. Y., will receive bids till 3 o'clock Dec. 12, 1894, for $36,000 worth of 4 per cent. thirty-year Water Bonds, denominations to suit purchaser. Interest, semi-annual, and principal payable in New-York. Assessed valuation, $410,843. No debts, town or village. GILBERT CARPENTER, Pres't. GEO. R. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

Financial. Financial.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the London, New-York, and Boston Stock Exchanges.

$3,525,000

LYNN & BOSTON RAILROAD CO.

5% First Mortgage 30-Year Gold Bonds,

DUE 1924.

AUTHORIZED by Act of Massachusetts Legislature.
APPROVED by Board of R. R. Commissioners of Massachusetts.
CERTIFIED as to application of proceeds to the retirement of all bonded and floating indebtedness by
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston,
Trustee.

OPERATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1894.

Cross Receipts	$1,238,409 86
Operating Expenses	746,803 79
Net Earnings	492,106 07
Fixed Charges (including Interest, Rentals, and Taxes)	379,028 52
Net Surplus	$113,077 55

LIMIT OF MORTGAGE, $5,397,000.

This issue represents but $2,700,000 new indebtedness, *all of which was incurred in equipping the property for electric traction, and is so certified by Railroad Commissioners.*

Dividends of 8% have been paid upon Lynn & Boston Railroad Co. stock from 1880 up to and including the current year.

Length of road 150 miles, making a debt of but $36,000 per mile, the lightest first mortgage of any street railway company of equal magnitude in the country. Population adjoining lines, about 750,000.

Mortgage drawn by Messrs. Proctor, Tappan & Warren, and approved by Messrs. Storey & Thorndike and Board of R. R. Commiss'rs of Massachusetts.

Send for Special Circular, giving price and full details of Security.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
131 DEVONSHIRE ST. - - BOSTON.

$100,000
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad
FIRST MTGE. AND TERMINAL
5% Gold Bonds, June, 1914.
PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.
OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES.
Spencer Trask & Co.,
10 WALL ST.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. STOCK
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, for the half year ending Dec. 31st, has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1895. Checks will be mailed to preferred stockholders of record. For the purposes of the dividend the transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon Dec. 8, 1894, and remain closed until Jan. 3, 1895. C. C. WAITE, President.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Dec. 1, 1894.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 10, 1894, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 10, 1894, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY:
A final dividend of Nine Per Cent., proceeds of sale of remaining assets of the Company, will be paid to stockholders of said Company at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, 80 Broadway, on demand, and on surrender of shareholders' certificates. WM. P. DIXON,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1894. Secretary.

THE VICTOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF Cripple Creek, Colorado, has declared a dividend (No. 18) of Seven and One-half Cents a share, amounting to $15,000, payable Dec. 10, 1894. Books close at the New-York office, No. 11 Pine St., Dec. 6; reopen Dec. 11.
H. A. KIRKHAM, Transfer Agent.

Lost and Found.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 1,184, issued by the State Trust Company to the American Surety Company, and indorsed to the order of Thomas E. Wheeler, has been lost, and all parties are warned against negotiating the same, application having been made for the issue of a duplicate. THOMAS E. WHEELER, 138 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FATALLY BURNED BY A LAMP EXPLOSION

A Woman Perishes on the Street in the Presence of Many People.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Mrs. John Barry of Haverstraw was burned to death at her home this morning.

Mrs. Barry was carrying a lamp, when it exploded, the burning oil setting fire to her clothing as well as to a portion of the room.

The woman ran down stairs and into the street. Two men rushed to her assistance. One of them pulled off his coat and threw it around her, while the other dashed into the house for a blanket, with which he assisted in smothering the fire.

Mrs. Barry fell to the sidewalk in a swoon, and never regained consciousness.

When the explosion occurred, Mrs. Barry's husband was in the house, but did not hear the noise. He afterward saw a bright light on the sidewalk, but, thinking it was a bonfire started by some boys, and, not knowing it was his wife in flames, he paid no attention to it.

COULD NOT STAND DISGRACE

An Illinois County Clerk Took Morphine—His Accounts Were Short.

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 5.—Jere Matthews, defeated candidate for County Clerk, was found in an unconscious condition, resulting from morphine poisoning, yesterday. Physicians revived him, and, pressing him for an explanation, he reluctantly told them to look in one of his pockets, where they would find his last official report. The report disclosed, according to his figures, that he was $1,924 short. On the back of the document, in his handwriting, was this confession:

Have taken morphine. I was not born to be a thief. Cannot stand disgrace of being a thief. Get a lot in Burson cemetery and bury me there, as I do not wish to disgrace my parents by being buried beside them.

He relapsed into unconsciousness, with one chance in a hundred of recovering.

KNOTTY INCOME-TAX PROBLEM

DOES A GOVERNMENT SALARY OR THE DRAWER PAY TAX?

The Government Would Lose If an Official Should Die During the Term of His Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A very knotty question has arisen in the preparation of the income-tax regulations now under consideration by Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner Miller. It is at what point in the salary of a United States official the income tax should be collected.

Government disbursing officers are held responsible for the collection of the income tax on salaries paid out by them. Does the law contemplate taking the salary per se, or the person who receives it? Only salaries above $4,000 per year are taxable.

A case has been put where if the salary is, say, $8,000 per year and the drawer of it dies after six months the Government receives no income from it unless the disbursing officer takes out the tax pro rata monthly. At this point the difficulty is encountered that the drawer of the salary has not received over $4,000 and therefore no income tax has accrued.

If the drawer of an eight-thousand-dollar salary dies or resigns after receiving slightly less than half of the yearly salary, should the new appointee pay an income tax out of his little more than half of the $8,000, or only on what he himself draws? It does not appear to the Treasury officials fair that one man should pay an income tax on part of the salary drawn by another, and yet, if such amounts were drawn—$3,900 by one and $4,100 by another man—by holding the latter responsible for the income tax on the salary he draws on the excess over $4,000 the Government would only receive 2 per cent. on $100. Was this the idea contemplated by the law?

The same principles apply to all classes of salaries received by United States officials, members of the Cabinet, Senators, and members of Congress and others who receive a yearly salary in excess of $4,000.

Secretary Carlisle has decided to accord a hearing to Sigourney Butler of Boston, Mass., ex-Second Controller of the Treasury, on the subject of the proper regulations to be promulgated for carrying into effect the income-tax provisions of the Tariff act before they are officially approved and made public. The Secretary hopes to finish their consideration by Saturday next.

RECEIVER FOR CHARLES S. OSBORN

F. J. Hennessy Appointed in Supplementary Proceedings.

Forbes J. Hennessy, the new assistant to District Attorney Fellows, was appointed by Judge Van Wyck of the City Court yesterday as receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles S. Osborn, the well-known wine merchant and clubman, in the suit of Joseph C. Hurley, who recently obtained three judgments against him for $1,200.

Mr. Osborn was for many years a partner in the firm of John Osborn, Son & Co., wine merchants, 45 Beaver Street, but he withdrew from the firm on Nov. 15.

He stated in his examination that he was indebted to the firm for $40,000. He recently assigned his interest in the firm, and his interest in the estates of Mary C. Osborn and F. Pares Osborn, and an apartment house, at 463 Central Park West, to his partners to cancel the debt. It was agreed that they were to give him $1,000 cash, but he says they did not do so. He also transferred the house at 121 West Eightieth Street to his daughter Laura.

A number of judgments aggregating about $5,000 have recently been entered against Mr. Osborn.

Mr. Fitch Back from Washington.

Controller Fitch returned yesterday from Washington, where he went Monday night to make inquiries as to the bill introduced last session appropriating $1,000,000 to reimburse New-York City for the moneys advanced during the war to arm and equip soldiers. The bill was sent to the Committee on War Claims, where it still remains unacted on.

The Controller said yesterday that the moneys advanced by Baltimore and Philadelphia during the war were refunded to the treasuries years ago, and that there was no reason why the City of New-York should be discriminated against.

The Controller said he saw the Treasury officials, and they told him that a strong effort would be made to defeat the appropriation for the collection of the income tax.

"I don't think the appropriation can be defeated," said the Controller.

BOOKS FOR ONE'S FRIENDS

Shops That Are Bright and Gay With Beautiful Volumes.

OLD HOUSES IN NEW UP-TOWN HOMES

A Visit to the Harper Establishment—The Appletons Called on—The Putnams, Scribners, and Dodd, Mead & Co.

It is such a big gray building, with a delightful dinginess suggestive of age and use about it, with long windows, also dingy and gray, through which may be seen at the back mysterious bridges and narrow, winding staircases, that it seems an appropriate home for all the varied and interesting products Harper and Brothers are sending out at this season of the year. Lord Chief Justices and uncanny water ghosts, cloistered monks and villains, quaintly-gowned, old-time maidens, and even Hypatia in noble simplicity and purity, seem to make their presence felt in the atmosphere, as if they were always in some just beyond, waiting to enter.

The mysterious bridges and staircases that lead from floor to floor in the Harper building are always interesting to the outsider. They have quite a mediaeval air. A visitor who, by some mischance, the other day, made his entrance at the wrong end of the building and had to climb up by them had a vague idea that there might be some sort of a Jack and the Bean Stalk game about it. That they play a modern part in disconnecting the floors in case of fire would make them no less efficacious in saving the life of some fair book maiden in case of danger than were moats and drawbridges for real maidens in days gone by.

This is the home of Trilby, too; but, of course, Trilby would be at home anywhere. It is a twice-told tale to talk of Trilby, for, as James Thorne Harper said the other day, and a great many other people have said, at a great many other times, "'Trilby' is the book of the season." Everybody knows of Trilby and all her charms, of Du Maurier and his charm of writing and illustrating. Trilby is becoming a traveler. When last heard from she was in the far East, leaving a train of admirers in her wake.

"Julian Ralph wrote us," said Mr. Harper, "that going up the steps of his hotel at Yokohama one day he found innumerable dodgers of 'Trilby' covering them, so that wherever he looked he could read nothing but 'Trilby, Trilby, Trilby!' At Shanghai he found the people quite 'Trilby' mad. One man had been trying to get the book at the library for over a month. 'Why, I'll get the story for you,' said Mr. Ralph, and, collecting the numbers of the monthly containing it, he left 'Trilby's' would-be admirer quite happy."

"The White Company," by Dr. A. Conan Doyle, is coming out from the Harper press about the 14th, and is going to be at least equal to Dr. Doyle's other stories. It is to be brought out in a style similar to "Micah Clarke," with an appropriate binding, and the vivid scenes in the illustrations will be by the same artist, George Willis Bardwell.

"Dr. Doyle says that Miss Wilkins's 'Pembroke' is the book of the year, you know," says Mr. Harper. One of the illustrations of "Pembroke" shows a reflection in the mirror of a bright-faced little maiden, with head set in the frame of a big poke bonnet, and is very fetching. Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia" is one of the most exquisitely delightful books in the Harper library. It is beautifully bound, in two volumes, and illustrated by William Martin Johnson, whose work added so much to the wonderful story of "Ben Hur," by Lew Wallace. More of Mr. Johnson's work is seen in Charles Reade's romance, "The Cloister and the Hearth," a beautiful book in two volumes.

Two interesting books are Lawrence Hutton's "Portraits in Plaster," made from his own interesting collection of casts of eminent men and women, and "Wimples and Crisping Pins," by Theodore Child, with its many illustrations of coiffures and ornaments of women in all ages and nations. Howard Pyle has another of his charming books of fairy tales, "Twilight Land," which he has written and illustrated. Janvier's "In Old New-York" and Brander Matthews's "Vignettes of Manhattan" are two books that are delightful to lovers of either history in general or history of New-York in particular.

Mr. Matthews is one of the admirers of the gay magazine bills of Harper's Monthly. The December number is heralded by a delicious production, in which a charming young woman with lemon-colored hair is reading a copy of the magazine, reclining near a vividly red couch, upon which a cat with many charms of expression is sitting under a decorative arrangement of Christmas greens. Mr. Matthews always takes one of the artistic bills when he visits the office, and a number of other people would evidently like to do the same. The Harpers have more calls for these recent art treasures of theirs than they can supply. "People want them for friezes, I imagine," said Mr. Harper.

A great many people are studying the reviews of new books just now. Hard times are said to be favorable to the business of the publisher. "You see, you can get a pretty book for $1.50," said one of the number, "and there are exquisite editions for any price you care to pay. People find them less expensive than silver or glass, so they go for wedding and birthday presents, as well as for Christmas presents."

At the House of Appleton.

Another of these storehouses of Christmas presents is D. Appleton and Co.'s place of business. Since June the firm has been in the handsome new building at 72 Fifth Avenue, where the accommodations are spacious and everything for the different departments conveniently arranged. Two of the works there with which the members of the firm are very well pleased are their big subscription books, "The United States of America" and "The Art of the World." The former is an expert history, the list of contributors including the most prominent men in the country upon the lines of work upon which they have written. It is edited by Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, S. D. It has been appreciated in England, for The London Chronicle says of it: "The two goodly illustrated volumes contain between them some 1,300 pages, and they convey to the reader the most complete account of the United States yet given, not a single aspect of American life being omitted."

"The Art of the World" contains reproductions of the masterpieces of painting and sculpture exhibited at the Columbian Exposition, with views of the buildings. The descriptive text is by different authorities on art, and the illustrations are beautiful Goupil photogravures and Goupil fac similes in color. It is edited by Ripley Hitchcock, the literary adviser of the Appletons. Another interesting book in the way of history is "A History of the United States Navy." It is in two volumes, with numerous maps, diagrams, and illustrations. Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M., is the author, and he has carefully covered the ground from 1775 to 1894. "I am only surprised," said Mr. Hitchcock, in speaking of it, "that it has never been done before. We have had nothing of the kind since Cooper's history, fifty years ago."

Of course, a high seat of honor is reserved for the beautiful édition de luxe brought out by the Appletons of Dumas's wonderful "Three Musketeers," and the illustrations by Maurice Leloir. There are 250 of the illustrations, and the people they portray seem almost alive in the strong action they present. The covering is one specially designed for the book. The edition is limited to 750 copies. Another book in which Leloir has a chance to show the versatility of his genius is "Paul and Virginia," a classic brought out this year.

Of the new books, "The Manxman," by Hall Caine, heads the list, and if it stands second to "Trilby" in the books of the year, Mr. Hitchcock believes the Appletons have also the third book in the list of popular favorites—"Round the Red Lamp," by A. Conan Doyle, the author-lecturer, who has seemed to slip so naturally into the life of this country. "The Lilac Sunbonnet, A Love Story," by S. R. Crockett, is another delightful book, and Clifton Johnson's books, of which "The Farmer Boy" is the latest, "mark a new departure in the book world," says Mr. Hitchcock. The writer lived the life of which he writes, and the 150 pictures with which this last work is illustrated are from photographs of the people as he finds them. They are homely scenes, but charmingly realistic. The small boy performing his ablutions at the sink, the big water pail at the side, and the small mirror and neatly-trimmed lamps on the shelf are real scenes from New-England life. "The Dawn of Civilization—Egypt and Chaldea," by Prof. Maspero, is interesting and popular. "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," by Otis Tufton Mason, A. M., is the first volume of the interesting Anthropological Series, and "The Presidents of the United States," which is coming out this week, has an interesting collection of portraits, fac simile letters, &c. It is edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson, and John Fiske, Carl Schurz, William Walter Phelps, and George Bancroft, are among the writers.

Among the Putnam Books.

"The Christmas books that people buy nowadays," said Irving Putnam, of G. P. Putnam's Sons, in Twenty-third Street, "are usually the line of special editions of standard works, like our new edition of 'The Sketch Book.' A few years ago they used to buy those big volumes of illustrated poems, like Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor.' Now, the editions of such books that we have on our shelves we consider about so much waste paper. The year 1894 has been an unusual one for new works of fiction. There have been a great many books that happened to hit the popular taste. 'Ships That Pass in the Night,' that we brought out, was one of them. The unfortunate thing was, it was not copyrighted, and a great many piratical editions followed ours. There is likely to be a dearth of good fiction after such a year. For one thing, the writers usually wish to continue their success, and bring out two or three books in a year, and that is more than they are capable of. Then, old books, by a successful writer are republished. The public, which has never heard of them, takes them for new books, and is not very well pleased."

The new Putnam edition of "The Sketch Book" is a beautiful work, with the Yule log on the cover, holly and mistletoe in the border in gilt around the text, and beautiful illustrations—photogravures from original designs by Arthur Rackman, Allan Barraud, F. S. Church, and others. Irving's other works, previously brought out in artistic form, are also very beautiful. A fine copy of Horace Walpole's "Memoirs of George the Third" has sixteen photograyure portraits, and twenty-five of the 260 copies to which the American edition is limited have proofs of the illustrations on India paper. "Holland and Its People," by Edmondo de Amicis, of which G. P. Putnam's Sons claim the only authorized edition, has eighty-four illustrations, from original designs by R. Swain Gifford, Charles A. Platt, Joseph Pennell, and others, and from rare old prints.

"There must be a demand for fairy tales," said Mr. Putnam, "or there would not be so many published. We have brought out a score of them within the last few years. People have learned that imagination is not such a bad thing to cultivate in their children, and they are not afraid to give them fairy books, as they were. Many of the books, too, are written by students of folk-lore and are as interesting to older people as to the children." Among these are "English Fairy Tales," "Celtic Fairy Tales," and "Indian Fairy Tales," collected by Joseph Jacobs, President of the English Folk-Lore Society; "Moonfolk: A True Account of the Home of the Fairy Tales," by Jane G. Austin; "The Light Princess and Other Fairy Tales," by George MacDonald, beautifully illustrated by Maud Humphreys, and "Chinese Nights' Entertainments," illustrated by Chinese artists.

The "Ariel Shakespeare," with each play bound in a small volume, is a dainty edition. The print is large and clear, and the text complete and unabridged. It is in forty volumes, in cloth and leather, and illustrated. The handy little volumes are sold singly or in the set. "Spain and the Spaniards" is one of the other books by the charming traveler, De Amicis, and Isabella Bird-Bishop's "The Hawaiian Archipelago" has renewed its youth and appears with sixteen full-page illustrations; the perennial youth of the text never fails. "The Play-Actress," by S. R. Crockett, and "Peak and Prairie," a Colorado story, by Anna Fuller, are two charming books, and the "Lives of Twelve Bad Men," including Judge Jeffreys, Lord Lovat, and similar able fellows, has secured a hold upon public interest.

At the Scribners' New Home.

The growing literary taste of the public is being shown by the publishers who are moving into enlarged quarters to meet the demands of their customers. Inside the new building of Charles Scribner's Sons there is the appearance of a large public library, with a wonderful collection of books, fresh and new, and in beautiful bindings of many kinds. Book shelves run up into a second story, and in the rear there is a top light of glass so large that there is not a dim nook or corner to be found. "The Sherman Letters," that delightful correspondence between Gen. and Senator Sherman, dating from 1837 to 1891, edited by Rachel Sherman Thorndike, is among the most interesting books in the Scribner library. A correspondence covering a period of fifty years is unique for that fact alone, but the Sherman letters have the charm of history and show wonderful fraternal affection.

The only and original Pomona is also a resident of the Scribner book shelves. She is quite as interesting in "Pomona's Travels" as in the other views of her Mr. Stockton has given, and A. B. Frost, in 100 illustrations, has further illuminated her character. "A Shelf of Old Books," by Mrs. James T. Fields, is a book of peculiar interest to book people. It is an account of the library of the late James T. Fields and its mementos of eminent men of letters, rare portraits, autograph letters, and annotations that came to Mr. Fields from the men whom he numbered among his intimate friends. "Wild Beasts" is an interesting study by John Hampden Porter, and "The Bird's Calendar," by H. F. Parkhurst, is a history of the Central Park birds. Both are illustrated.

"Piccino" is the latest of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's five famous juvenile stories and possesses the same irresistible charm of the others. There are four other stories in the book, one of which gives a history of the original Fauntleroy. The four others of the five juveniles, "Giovanni," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Sara Crewe," and "Little Saint Elizabeth," are always in stock and always new. "Polly," a delightful book of the season, by Thomas Nelson Page, is in an edition uniform with "Meh Lady" and "Marse Chan." Henry Kingsley's novels are new to many people and are being brought out by the Scribners in a very pleasing edition. They are said by some authorities to be better than the works of the more famous brother, Charles. Some of them have not been published before in this country.

Among the imported books of which Charles Scribner's Sons have the right in this country are some beautiful art works. Among these is a collection of photogravure reproductions of seventeen of Rembrandt's masterpieces in the Cassel Gallery, with an essay by Frederick Wedmore. "Venice," depicted by pen and pencil, is another—the pictures reproductions from original drawings by celebrated Venetian artists. "Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture," by Adolf Furtwangler, is soon to be out. The edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is one of the best books. It is printed on thick Japanese paper, and the fourteen illustrations were designed and etched by William Strang. They are thought to be the only illustrations ever made that were worthy of the work. The same artist has illustrated a beautiful copy of "Munchausen" in vivid black and white designs. Among other books are "The Marches of Wales," by Charles G. Harper; the Franz Liszt letters, collected by La Mara; "Sonnets from the Portuguese," and a biography compiled from the papers of John Addington Symonds.

At Dodd, Mead & Co.'s.

The very first page of the Christmas catalogue of Dodd, Mead & Co., which is so very new that it can hardly be said to be out yet, shows the influence of fairy tales, for on the first is a fac simile of the title page of one of their new books, "A Farm in Fairyland," by Lawrence Housman. On the other side of the page is an aesthetic picture of Little Bopeep, who, for once, has all her sheep around her. The work is illustrated by students of the famous Birmingham Art School. "Old Fairy Tales" is a volume of children's fiction, the stories retold by no less a person than Baring Gould, while the cover and illustrations were the work of Arthur J. Gaskin.

"Elsie at the World's Fair" is another new book for little girls, and "Gypsie Breynton," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, has been brought up to date as to its outer apparel in an entirely new edition. It is the first of the Gypsie books to make its appearance in this form. The others will follow soon. Mrs. J. Wells Champney has a charming story out, "Witch Winnie of Shinnecock," illustrated by her husband. There are some old stand-bys in new attire in "A Tale of Two Cities," a beautifully-illustrated edition; Goethe's "Faust," illustrated by Frank M. Gregory; "The School for Scandal," "The Rivals," and Tennyson's "Becket."

"At the Ghost Hour" is a translation from the German of Paul Heyse. The cover and illustrations are by Miss Alice C. Morse. The former shows an old clock, with hanging pendulums, and the hands mark the hour for ghostly manifestations. "Samanthy Among the Colored Folks" is one of the humorous books, and E. W. Kemble has put some delightful character sketches into it in the way of illustrations. "The Land of the Sphinx" is an entertaining book by M. Montbard, artist and writer, and Baring Gould tells of "The Deserts of Southern France." Mrs. Oliphant has put "A House in Bloomsbury" upon the Christmas market—a book said to be one of her best. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr has "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" and "A Rose of a Hundred Leaves." Austin Dobson, when he delved in the past, as a result presented to the public his interesting "Eighteenth Century Vignettes." Dodd, Mead & Co. have also a new dwelling place, a large, convenient establishment, next door to Charles Scribner's Sons, and on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE HOLIDAY SALE

Many Dainty and Useful Articles for the Holidays—Dolls in Great Variety, Some with Rich Wardrobes.

The Woman's Exchange opened its annual Christmas sale yesterday in its new rooms at 12 East Thirtieth Street, into which it moved last Summer.

The place is a veritable woman's paradise, with its exquisitely-dainty linen, centrepieces for the table, fairylike doilies, beautiful in design and embroideries; beautiful china, soft cushions, dainty little candle shades, sachets and pinballs, and all sorts of other things, varying in quality and price from the most elaborate articles with more than one figure at the left of the decimal point to the smaller articles and smaller prices. Among the things shown are pinballs and plaster cases in crimson, blue, orange, and black—dainty and appropriate offerings from fair devotees of the science of football to the heroes of the game.

A special feature offered this year is the Christmas sachet—a little article made from the finest of muslin and embroidered with gay little clusters of holly, with its bright green leaves and scarlet berries. Veil cases, frames, and other pretty things are in similar designs.

The second room at the exchange is the children's room, and the children of a larger growth linger there longer than might seem necessary. The whole room is filled with dolls of every description. There is the baby doll, fast asleep in her basinet, her little garments lying close beside, and comb, brush, and powder box convenient for the daily toilet.

There is a wee baby doll in her colored nurse's arms, a charming little lady in a white silk coat, the modish cerise-colored velvet trimmings matching the trimmings of her big French hat; another little lady, all in green and fur and lace, babies in carriages, and babies who might be in little doll beds if elaborate shams and bedcovers did not offer a vehement protest. One little woman, with short, curly hair, lies comfortably upon an elaborate wardrobe in her own trunk, while just above her, in the lid, hang the most fascinating little stockings of real silk—one pair red and one black—while inside the little bronze slippers on her tiny feet is another pair of a real navy blue. It is a regular doll-baby establishment. All sorts of little hats and garments are for sale, and little wardrobes are made to order.

In another room is the antique department of the exchange. The rare old laces, black and white, soft and exquisitely fine, are of all kinds. Jewels, silverware, and some fine old furniture are also among the treasures exhibited.

About Christmas time the cuisine of the exchange takes on a festive air, and all sorts and kinds of jellies and preserves, cakes of all descriptions, and real Christmas mince pies are in great demand. There are many purchases made in all the departments, but not half as many as the exchange workers would like, for their needy contributors are all looking forward to the money received from the holiday sales.

Dramatist Winslow to Marry Again.

YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 5.—Herbert Hill Winslow, the dramatist, who secured a divorce from his first wife here several months ago, will be married at 8 P. M. tomorrow to Anna Grace Lippincott, daughter of the authoress, "Grace Greenwood." The wedding will be at 218 New-Jersey Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Leonia Is Now a Borough.

LEONIA, N. J., Dec. 5.—Leonia is now a borough. This was decided at an election held here to-day. The place is now entitled to elect a Mayor, Council, Clerk, Road Commissioner, Commissioners of Appeal, Collector, Assessor, and other minor officers. The election passed off quietly.

KANSAS IN THE PIONEER DAYS

TOPEKA CELEBRATES HER FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Memories of the Old Free State Fight Vividly Recalled by Actors in the Stirring Scenes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 5.—This is the fortieth anniversary of this city. On Dec. 5, 1854, a party of prospectors, who had traveled over the country between Lawrence and Fort Riley, set their stakes here, and on that day began to survey the new town. They erected a log hug near the corner of First Street and Kansas Avenue, which served as Winter quarters for the town builders. The Winter was an open one, and much work was accomplished. Toward Spring several more log houses were built, and in April the population of the future Kansas capital numbered about seventy-five souls.

A reunion was held to-day, at which Col. C. K. Holliday, I. W. Giles, and John Armstrong were present, representing the original founders of the city. The Rev. A. V. Bordwell, one of their number, and the founder of the First Congregational Church and of Washburn College, was carried to his final rest only ten days ago. At this reunion were a large number of men who settled in Shawnee County prior to 1861, and several papers were read and incidents related calling up the exciting scenes of those days.

Col. C. K. Holliday, who afterward paralleled the great overland trail with the Santa Fé Railroad, told of the erection of the small two-story stone building long known as Constitution Hall. It was in this building that the Constitutional Convention of 1855-6 was held, and here the historic free State Legislature was organized under the Topeka Constitution. This convention Col. Sumner dispersed with the United States Army on July 4, 1856, and this scene was vividly recalled to these few old-timers by the recent Populist "legislative war," when the present legislative hall was surrounded and besieged by armed forces with artillery trained on that wing of the capital building.

In describing the exciting incidents of that July 4, 1856, H. D. Rice, one of the first settlers, said at the meeting to-day:

What changes have come over Kansas since we first landed in Topeka! Then the slave owner called the roll of his slaves under the shadow of the Territorial Capitol. The Free State men were hunted by United States dragoons and United States Marshals. The border ruffian, with bludgeon and pistol, roamed Kansas's fair plains seeking the blood of the Yankee. Even now my blood boils as I recall the exciting scenes of the Fourth of July, 1856, in Topeka. United States Marshal Donaldson, shivering from fear, trying to read a proclamation from President Pierce to the Free State boys assembled to celebrate the day, ordering them to disperse; at the head of the avenue two United States howitzers overlooking the assemblages; the United States squadrons in line, one squadron facing the east, one facing the west, with drawn sabres glistening in the sunlight; Col. Sumner leisurely riding up in front of Constitution Hall, lifting his hat gallantly to the ladies as he rode by. Then dismounting, ascending the stairs to the hall in which the Free State Legislature was in session, he delivered a message from President Pierce to that body to disperse. The scenes of that memorable day are indelibly impressed on my memory. What a sight! The United States Government striving to force slavery into Kansas and make it a slave State. But the Free State boys of Kansas, God bless them! had sworn that Kansas should be free.

During the work of the first survey of Topeka, Col. Holliday remarked to his companions that within a few years two lines of railroad would follow the two trails across the plains to California and New-Mexico. Twelve years afterward the Kansas Pacific was paralleling the western trail and Col. Holliday was building the great Santa Fé to the southwest.

The general condition of the finances of these pioneers may be correctly estimated from the fact that Edward Roth, who was afterward sent to the United States Senate, arrived in the new town from Fort Leavenworth with just 50 cents, after paying his ferry toll across the Kaw River.

EXTENSIONS OF THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

Storekeepers, Gaugers, and Clerks in Internal Revenue Offices Included.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Proctor, President of the Civil Service Commission, had an interview with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Curtis to-day as to extending the civil service rules so as to embrace storekeepers and gaugers and others of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

It was practically agreed to place storekeepers, gaugers, and all clerks below the position of Deputy Collector in Collectors' offices within the classified service.

It is also probable, though not certain, that the 390 special agents to be appointed to collect the income tax will be placed in the classified service. If this is done immediately, the appointments will have to be made from the "eligible" list of the Civil Service Commission. Otherwise, the appointments will be made from the outside.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE FUTURE

Fears of the Institution's Abolition or Removal from Newport Allayed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5.—Fears that the Naval War College might be abolished, or be removed from Newport to some place much less suitable to its purposes, which have been gaining ground of late, were allayed to-day by the receipt of a personal letter from Secretary Herbert by an officer here, to the effect that, as long as he was at the head of the Navy Department, he should urge the continuation of the college as an important branch of the navy, and its retention at Newport.

The college and the training and torpedo stations were to-day inspected by Senator-elect George Peabody Wetmore, Congressman-elect Melville Bull, Rear Admiral Lu

FOR HIS WHISKERS, $200

A Jury's Practical Sympathy with William Wahl.

COUSIN HERMAN WAHL MUST PAY

He Tore the Flowing Beard Out by the Roots—Never Will Grow Again, and William Has Lost Prestige.

To pull out by the roots half of a fine growth of whiskers that adorns another man's chin is an expensive pastime. Herman Wahl, an enterprising grocer, was yesterday ordered to pay $200 for having done so by a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Giegerich.

The owner of the whiskers was William Wahl, the grocer's cousin, and he sued for $5,000 damages for the loss he had sustained. William Wahl is a collector for a brewery, and, besides the pain and humiliation caused him through the loss of his whiskers, he alleged that he suffered great damage to his reputation, because he is now compelled to go whiskerless.

Like the great Senator Peffer, Mr. Wahl says his magnificent whiskers made him famous, a conspicuous figure among brewery collectors and other persons, and now that he has lost his fine growth he says he has been reduced to the level of ordinary mortals. He is no longer pointed out as a remarkable man, and his desirability as a collector and advertiser for the brand of beer he represents has fallen away in consequence.

"Whiskers, gentlemen of the jury," declared William Wahl's lawyer, Max Altmeyer, yesterday, in the course of a passionate appeal for his client, "fine whiskers such as Mr. William Wahl owned, are a great, a glorious distinction. Who of us all would ever have heard of that distinguished Kansas statesman, Senator Peffer, but for the Senator's whiskers? Would you? Would I? No, gentlemen, we would not. It is due to the fine growth of whiskers that floats from his chin that Senator Peffer is a conspicuous, national figure, at Washington. He is eagerly looked for by all the visitors to the national capital because of his fine whiskers. The Senate attendants point him out with pride to all comers because of his fine whiskers.

"Even the children know of Senator Peffer in consequence of his grand whiskers. His pictures are published throughout the length and breadth of the land, simply because he has the finest beard in either house of Congress."

"Such a distinction my client enjoyed here in New-York, on a smaller scale," continued Mr. Altmeyer, and then he added, pathetically: "Look at him now! look at him now, gentlemen!"

The gentlemen looked, and a sigh of sympathy was heard in the jury box as the glances of the twelve good men and true rested on the countenance of Mr. William Wahl, whiskerless now and unadorned, save for a flowing mustache, the sole remnant of his former glory.

Wrapped loosely in a piece of coarse brown paper, the long silken whiskers that had once been Mr. Wahl's rested on the stenographer's table, marked Exhibit A. There was something peculiarly touching in the way Mr. Wahl and his lawyer eyed the exhibit. One of the court attendants carelessly opened a window near the uprooted whiskers. The reckless wind reached out for Exhibit A, and some of the long strands were blown to the floor. As one man, Mr. Wahl and his attorney sprang toward the treasured though rootless whiskers, and Mr. Altmeyer shouted excitedly:

"Close that window! Close that window!"

After that the trial proceeded with doors and windows carefully closed. Judge, jury, lawyers, and spectators all prepared to sit in an unventilated room rather than that a single hair of Exhibit A should be lost.

When the trial, which was begun Monday, was resumed yesterday, Dr. Charles W. Burnfalk, who had attended Mr. Wahl after the assault on his whiskers, was called as the first witness. Dr. Burnfalk said he found the plaintiff's face torn and bruised and swollen. His beard on one side of his face had been torn out by the roots. It would not grow again.

Herman Wahl, the defendant, was called. He admitted having had an altercation with his cousin on account of the latter throwing a milk can through a plate-glass window of his grocery. For this slight offense he said that he certainly struck William, and he calmly admitted that he "might have pulled out his beard."

The plaintiff's eyes flashed fire while his bloodthirsty cousin was on the stand. Mr. Altmeyer could only with difficulty restrain his outraged client. When the defendant had finished his direct testimony Mr. Altmeyer sternly marched to the stenographer's table, and, picking up Exhibit A, held up the beautiful whiskers to the witness's view.

"These," said Mr. Altmeyer in a solemn tone, "these are the whiskers you pulled out of your cousin's chin, are they not?"

"I dunno," answered the witness flippantly, as though he might be looking at a bunch of mattress stuffing.

"You don't know?" demanded Mr. Altmeyer.

"No," came the careless answer; "I dunno."

Mr. Altmeyer had nothing more to say. He turned from the witness scornfully, and then made an eloquent demand for justice to the jury. Ex-Justice Alfred Steckler, the defendant's counsel, belittled the loss of the fine whiskers and made light of Mr. Wahl generally.

The jury deliberated only a short time before bringing in the verdict for $200.

THE CASHIER SUES FOR SLANDER.

Miss Nellie Keating Asks for $10,000 from Mrs. W. B. Upperman.

Mrs. William B. Upperman is being sued in the Supreme Court for $10,000 damages for slander by Miss Nellie Keating.

Miss Keating last July was cashier in Smith & McNell's restaurant, in Greenwich Street. Mrs. Upperman lives with her husband at 73 West Eighty-eighth Street. She was in the habit of calling frequently at her husband's down-town office, and they would then go for dinner to Smith & McNell's.

In her answer to Miss Keating's complaint Mrs. Upperman alleges that the pretty cashier was in the habit of throwing tender glances at Mr. Upperman. Mrs. Upperman did not like this, and after a while, when, she declares, she came to the conclusion that the cashier was altogether too attentive to Mr. Upperman, she called Miss Keating to account.

To Mrs. Upperman's horror, the cashier received this reproof in a most defiant spirit. Instead of promising not to look tenderly thereafter at the husband, the cashier, so Mrs. Upperman declares, told Mr. Upperman that he must never bring his wife to the restaurant again. That when he came to the place he must come alone.

When she had recovered her breath Mrs. Upperman says that she concluded it was time to act. So on July 2 last she wrote a letter to Smith & McNell, in which she said that, on account of Miss Keating, she could not go to their restaurant any more, and she begged them to put the cashier out, and thus prevent a scene.

Miss Keating's employers showed her this letter, and she at once put the matter in the hands of her lawyer, Frederick W. Lincoln. He brought the action in her behalf in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Upperman to recover $10,000 damages. Mrs. Upperman is represented by ex-Congressman John J. Adams, who interposed a demurrer to the complaint upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The counsel for Miss Keating moved to overrule this demurrer as frivolous, but Judge Truax yesterday denied the motion.

CHARGE OVERISSUE OF CITY BONDS.

The Supreme Court Asked to Have Mr. Storrs Examined.

The old story of an enormous fraudulent overissue of city bonds that has been bruited about for years may be officially investigated at last. Five citizens, through Clarence C. Ferris, an attorney, yesterday presented a petition to Justice Andrews, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, asking for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the alleged fraud, and charging that Deputy Controller Storrs knows all about it. The petitioners are Assemblyman Judson Lawson of the Twenty-third District, Henry C. Robinson, who ran on the Republican ticket for Controller against Controller Fitch; Increase M. Grenell, James Denholm, and Louis Bauer, Jr. Their petition alleges, among other things, on "information and belief":

That Richard A. Storrs, Deputy Controller of the City of New-York, has knowledge or information that large numbers of bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, which have been issued while the said Richard A. Storrs has been Deputy Controller of said city, many of which said bonds and stocks are not payable until the next century, have never been reported as outstanding in the reports of the Controller's office made by the said Richard A. Storrs; and that the reports and accounts of the Controller's office, made by the said Richard A. Storrs, as Deputy Controller of the City of New-York, have been systematically falsified.

That the said Richard A. Storrs has knowledge or information that the proceeds of millions of dollars' worth of stocks and bonds that have been reported as outstanding have never reached the Treasury of the City of New-York.

That large numbers of stocks and bonds of the City and County of New-York which have been reported by the said Richard A. Storrs as outstanding are duplicates of other stocks and bonds that have been issued for the same purpose, and that said duplicates have been issued illegally and fraudulently.

That the said Richard A. Storrs has knowledge or information that millions of dollars' worth of stocks and bonds of said city and county, for the redemption of which provision has repeatedly been made, either never had any legal existence or their redemption has been provided for in two different ways, namely, first, by the issue of other bonds, and, second, by inserting in the tax levy a sufficient amount for the redemption of said bonds, for the purpose of defrauding the citizens and taxpayers of the City and County of New-York.

That at the instance of the said Richard A. Storrs, numerous laws relating to the Finance Department of the City of New-York have been enacted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, for the purpose of confusing the public mind as to the true condition of affairs in the Controller's office, and as to the amount and condition of the debts of the City and County of New-York.

That books of account in the Controller's office, with the knowledge and consent of the said Richard A. Storrs, have been mutilated and removed, and that reports of accountants, and reports and statements made of affairs in the Controller's office, have, with the knowledge and consent and the connivance and collusion of the said Richard A. Storrs, been deliberately suppressed and destroyed for the purpose of making it impossible for the citizens and taxpayers of this city and county to get any true knowledge of the condition of affairs in the Finance Department of the City of New-York.

That the said Richard A. Storrs as Deputy Controller of the City of New-York has managed the affairs of the Controller's office in a slovenly and incompetent manner.

The petitioners ask in conclusion that Mr. Storrs be ordered to appear for examination to-morrow at the Controller's office before the commission that may be appointed. The proceedings were taken under the Consolidation act, which authorizes any Justice of the Supreme Court to make such an order as is desired by the signers.

Justice Andrews referred the matter to Justice Patterson, who will probably act on it to-day. The petition is the outgrowth of the work of what is known as the Lightbonner Citizens' Committee.

AGED MR. HAIGHT AS DETECTIVE.

He Procured the Evidence for His Housekeeper's Daughter's Divorce.

Mr. Joseph Haight has lots of money and nothing to do. So he takes delight in playing at detective, and, though he is seventy years old, he is undoubtedly a success in his line.

Mr. Haight has a housekeeper, who looks after his domestic establishment at 210 East Fifteenth Street. The housekeeper has a daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, and the daughter has a husband, Alexander Smith, from whom she has been trying for some time to get a divorce.

Mr. Haight, in his detective zeal, undertook to help his housekeeper's daughter by obtaining evidence against the husband. He carried out his promise so well that, after a hearing yesterday before Judge Dugro of the Superior Court, a decree of divorce was awarded to Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Haight was called to the stand by Mrs. Smith's lawyer, and he told of his detective work. He said the night of Aug. 23 he "spotted" Smith in a music hall with a woman. When the two came out he shadowed them for some hours. When he had the necessary evidence he walked up to Smith and tapped him on the shoulder.

"Then the woman ran up the street," said the witness, "and I introduced Smith to Mr. Matthews, who was with me. I asked Smith to come around to my house on the 26th, and at that time, in the presence of Mr. Matthews, he admitted his guilt."

Mr. Matthews, who lives at 338 East Sixteenth Street, corroborated the witness. He had served the summons and complaint, he said.

There was no answer to the suit until the attorney for the plaintiff, William D. Noilly, happened to see Mr. Smith in the courtroom. He called him to the stand and made him admit his identity.

When Smith was asked if there had been any connivance on the part of the plaintiff, he replied: "Oh! no. I haven't seen her for three years until to-day."

HAMMERSTEIN GETS AN ORDER.

Wants Koster & Bial Punished Now for Contempt of Court.

The merry war which Oscar Hammerstein is waging against his former partners, Koster & Bial, broke out anew yesterday.

Mr. Hammerstein secured an order from Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court, directing Koster & Bial to show cause, next Monday, why they should not be punished for contempt of court, "for interfering with his rights as a Director" in the conduct of the music hall. The order was served on Koster & Bial last night. Business Manager C. B. Cline, when visited last evening by a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"This latest proceeding is on a par in point of absurdity with all his moves in the past. He hasn't any rights as Director here. How, then, can any one interfere with them or violate them? After trying in vain here and in Albany to break up Koster & Bial's business by having a receiver appointed he got an injunction in the Superior Court restraining Koster & Bial from interfering with his rights as a Director. As he had no rights under the contract with Koster & Bial we were not in the least concerned about this injunction.

"Since the injunction was granted we permitted him to put a representative in the house, Christopher Sigismund. When the house was counted up at night, or in the morning, Sigismund was present.

"Lately Sigismund has been interfering with things that did not concern him. We wouldn't submit, and, I suppose, this order is the result. Of course it will amount to nothing."

SIDED WITH THE WIDOW.

The Jury Says Mrs. Hicks's Former Boarder Must Pay $598.85.

Christianizing a Turk isn't the surest way in the world to make him a good man, according to Mrs. Sarah Hicks.

Mrs. Hicks appeared in the City Court yesterday as plaintiff in an action for back board, extending over a period of two years, against Mihran Alexanian, who abjured the Moslem faith a long time ago to join the Christian Church.

Mrs. Hicks is a widow, and keeps a boarding house at 244 West Twentieth Street. She told the jury that not alone was Alexanian behind for two years' board, at the rate of $5 a week, but that in addition he had taken from her trunk a number of valuable letters. In all, she demanded the sum of $598.85. Mrs. Hicks did not say why she kept the Turk in her house for years without getting her pay, but the answer of the defendant would seem to partly clear up the mystery.

Alexanian said he owed his erstwhile landlady nothing, for the simple reason that he always paid his board. Some time ago his landlady plied him with wine, he alleged, and then she proposed marriage to him. Mr. Alexanian declared he had declined the offer of the widow, and left her house to avoid further advances. Not until the time he was arrested was anything ever heard or said about back board or abstracted letters.

The jury took the side of the widow, and awarded her a verdict in full.

LIKED BEING A RECEIVER.

Henno, a Referee Found, Departed with the Assets.

Ferdinand Henno liked being a receiver so well that he concluded to make his appointment by the court a permanent thing. So he gathered together all the assets he could get hold of, converted everything into money, and then left for parts unknown. Mr. Henno's weakness for receiving and keeping what he received was brought to light yesterday before Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas. On motion of Samuel Hoff, the attorney for the S. Liebman's Sons' Brewing Company, as one of the creditors of the defunct American Beer Export Company, the Judge made an order allowing the company to proceed against the sureties on the bond of Henno as receiver of the export company, Henno having absconded with the funds of the defunct company, to the amount of $2,379.40.

Henno was appointed receiver by the court, and, after filing his account, left town with the funds in his possession, so a referee found. The bond of the receiver was filed on Jan. 10, 1894. The sureties were Jacob Dux and George Feitner.

Says De Krafft Swindled Him.

Dr. William R. de Krafft of 30 West Thirtieth Street is locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,000, upon the complaint of Frank J. King of 27 East Broadway, who accuses the doctor of having swindled him out of $800 upon the pretense that he would obtain for him an excise license for that sum.

King says the doctor informed him that the money was to be given to some one connected with the Excise Department. King paid the money, he says, but never got his license, neither did he get back his money.

King, through his counsel, John Fennell, has brought an action in the City Court against Dr. De Krafft, and the latter was arrested upon an order granted by Justice Fitzsimons of that court, who fixed bail in $1,000.

Had Manager Comstock Arrested.

Alexander Comstock, the manager of St. James Hall, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney. It is alleged that upon the representation that he was the proprietor of Comstock's Minstrels and sole proprietor of St. James Hall Mr. Comstock borrowed from Joshua Rosenfield between Oct. 6 and 16, 1894, sums of money aggregating $246.10. It is further alleged that Mr. Comstock's statements proved false, and on the statement that he was about to leave the State Rosenfield secured a warrant from Judge Van Wyck. Mr. Comstock gave bail in the sum of $250.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Nellie Horowitz of 347 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was ordered sent to the House of Refuge in Hudson, N. Y., by Judge Fitzgerald yesterday. She is the young woman who pleaded guilty of defrauding up-town shopkeepers. Her method was to order goods sent to some address, with change for a large bill. She would meet the messenger, take the goods and money on the plea of submitting them to a relative, who was supposed to be ill or could not be seen, and then disappear.

—The Noekel trial came to a sudden termination yesterday. The case for the people was all in, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre realized that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner of manslaughter. There had been no direct evidence to show that the alleged kicking of Mrs. Noekel by her husband had caused injuries resulting in death. Lawyer Brooke moved to discharge the prisoner, and Mr. McIntyre did not oppose the motion. Noekel cried when he was told he might go.

—James Hughes and John Dolan, under indictment for burglary in the first degree, were surrendered yesterday by their bondsman, Charles L. Jaehne. They were accompanied by new bondsmen, and bail was again fixed in the same sum, $1,000.

—Judge Martine yesterday sent an order to the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to produce David Hampton, convicted of murdering Annetta Ahrens. Hampton will probably be taken to court to-day, when the time of execution will be fixed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Present: The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices except Mr. Justice Jackson.

Mr. Edward P. Seeds of Manchester, Iowa, was admitted to practice.

No. 103—Mary White et al., appellants, vs. William John Miller, executor, &c., et al.—Argument continued by William John Miller for the appellees, and concluded by A. S. Worthington for the appellants.

No. 693—William Dunbar, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by John H. Mitchell for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Thursday, Dec. 6, will be as follows: Nos. 693, 740, 741, 747, 765, 766, 512, 631, 104, 105.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Dennis Molony, appellant, vs. Samuel Nelson et al.—Argued by A. J. Rose for appellant; Roger M. Sherman for respondent.

In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Robert W. Taylor and another, executors; passed.

Frank B. Reynolds et al., appellants, vs. James F. Everett et al.—Argued by A. D. Wales for appellants; Tracy C. Becker and George B. Curtiss for respondents.

Almira Trumpbour vs. John Trumpbour ta al., the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, appellant.—Argued by K. E. Robinson for appellant; submitted for respondent.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company, appellant, vs. The Home Insurance Company.—Argued by George W. Cotterill for appellant; George Richards for respondent.

The day calendar for to-day is: Nos. 538, 565, 600, 478, 601, 602, 603, 604.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

93—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 58—Currier vs. Poor. 19—Kinsman vs. Fisk. 24—McCready vs. Whaley. 72—Smith vs. Hubert. 86—Elwell vs. McDonald. 83—Berg vs. Parsons. 49—Ginchard vs. New. 50—William Ottman & Co. vs. Robbins.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Tunnicliff vs. Hamilton Park Company. 2—Larson vs. Germond.

Class II.—3—Loughran vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4—Thompson vs. Denner.

Class III.—5—Thorne vs. Sullivan.

Class IV.—6—Barreto, Luis & Co. vs. Jones. 7—Kempner vs. Decker. 8—Burrell vs. Lowenstein.

Class VII.—9—Furniss vs. Furniss. 10—Huckfield vs. Schweers. 11—Scott vs. Blackwell.

Class VIII.—12—Asch vs. Sharp. 13—Matter of Wilderberger. 14—Ehrich vs. Vichi. 15—Rogers vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 16—New-York & Perry Coal and Iron Company vs. Leask. 17—Merwin vs. Newton. 18—Bailey vs. Hitch. 19—Van Rensselaer vs. Goodwin. 20—Edison General Electric Company vs. Barker. 21—General Electric Company vs. same. 22—Edison Electric Company vs. same. 23—Regan vs. Regan. 24—Union Bank of Buffalo vs. Blair. 25—Harvey vs. Haight. 26—Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Company. 27—Matter of Manhattan Printing and Publishing Company. 28—Patterson vs. Rae. 29—Wilson vs. Ellison. 30—Caldwell vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 31—Cambria vs. Rapid Transit Real Estate Company. 32—Gilles vs. Gilles. 33—Lazarus vs. McCarty. 34—Brown vs. Haffen. 35—Matter of Higgins.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2304—Mayo vs. Alexander. 1890—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 1891—Rogers vs. McGuire. 1870—Pratt vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 845—Hackeman vs. Weisker. 1852—Depierris vs. Slaven. 971—Rosenthal vs. Engel. 1527—Auffmordt vs. Klingenstein. 1696—Albro vs. Blume. 1880—Work vs. Hawley. 1610—Empire Buttonhole Machine Company vs. Wooster. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 1765—People ex rel. United States Mutual Insurance Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 1766—Same vs. same. 1767—Same vs. same. 1768—People ex rel. Phoenix Insurance Company vs. same. 1769—People ex rel. Prudential Fire Association vs. same. 1855—Langenfelt vs. Kirsch. 1857—Matchett vs. Lindberg. 1861—People ex rel. Central Park Safe Deposit Company vs. Barker. 1869—Van Boskelen vs. Van Boskelen. 1871—Jacobs vs. Harrison. 1889—Roth vs. Simon. 1913—Neale vs. Carpy.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—89—Tucker vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 352—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 513—Moss vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 332—Tierney vs. same. 525—Rafter vs. same. 532—Sonn vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 421—Bower vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 383—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Call on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1941—Arthur vs. Dalton. 2291—Burkhard vs. Field. 5328—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c. 17634—Gevel vs. Anchor Brewing Company. 2266—C. A. Blanchard Company vs. Whiting. 2007—Siebing vs. Massachusetts Benefit Association. 2684—Callanan vs. Davis. 2731—Lichenheim vs. Bliss. 2757—L'Artiste Publishing Company vs. Williams. 1864—Eden vs. Ostermoor. 1002—Voisin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 2616—Fisher vs. Sammis. 2066—Williams vs. Allen. 2095—Wise vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. 2475½—Scharze vs. Schmidt. 2247—Richardson vs. Luckenbach. 2168—Currier vs. Hubbard. 2372—Quintard vs. Calef. 1990½—Bauer vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call on Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART II.—Adjourned until Dec. 10.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

47—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 95—Heert vs. Cruger. 97—Askey vs. Coar. 70—Boyd vs. Boyd. 16—Tragman vs. Littlefield. 51—Fishel vs. Tojette. 72—La Maida vs. La Maida. 55—Stevens vs. Irons. 63—Hammer vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 64—Sturgeon vs. Odell. 69—Dubos vs. Poggi. 82—Rosenblum vs. Rosenblum. 83—Hunt vs. Mulhearn. 94—Lemoine vs. Lemoine. 99—Blyn vs. Levy.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

7—Preston vs. Morris. 12—Stewart Ceramic Company vs. Casey. 13—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

1758—Mendelssohn vs. Bloch. 1206—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 872—Nuricis vs. Manhattan Railroad. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railway. 986—Bancker vs. Parkinson. 1104—Johnson vs. Thingvalla Steamship Company. 684—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1203—Bristow vs. Barrett. 1247—Dovale vs. Ackerman. 1699—Duck vs. The Mayor, &c. 1170—Helbig vs. The Mayor, &c. 91—Higgins vs. Eagleton. 1279—German Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 1222—Vovell vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Company. 1204—Egers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1189—Hausbeer vs. Steiner. 1141—Redfield vs. Harrison. 2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1264—Neustadter vs. Pittman. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 639—Munsey vs. Cole. 2334—Schoonmaker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1058—Stewart vs. Deeves. 1238—Stewart vs. Greenwall. 2490—Willard vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1133—Dressner vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. 869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J., McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Appeals from judgments.

52—Bradstreet vs. Rendall. 33—Clark vs. Clark. 34—Spitzer vs. Spitzer. 36—McShane vs. Holahan. 37—Fischer vs. Hetherington. 38—Tisdell vs. New-Hampshire Insurance Company. 2—Frohman vs. Dickinson. 3—Wehle vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 5—O'Hara vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 8—Mead vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 10—Phyfe vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 11—Diehl vs. same. 21—Collins vs. Collins. 28—Lassiter vs. Hoes. 19—Hughes vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 35—Bacon vs. Heywood.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

481—Smith vs. Thompson. 540—Breslauer vs. Lesch. 602—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 10.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact.—175—Estate of Julia Stevens. Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M. Catharine Schnitker, Charles A. Schlegel, James Barry, Raymond Chase, Margaretha Dippel, Marie L. Lawrence, Mary E. Platt, Louis Becker, Catharine Mooney. At 2 P. M. William Canton, Malvina Kateltas, Louise White, Nancy F. Froment.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. 10:16—Contested will of Theresa G. Hern.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20, City Hall. Case on.

658—Meyers vs. Woolverton. 865—Wiedermann vs. Greenwald. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 593—Moore vs. Kervan. 594—McMann vs. same. 1816—Marvin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1817—Same vs. same. 68—Wolter vs. Schultz. 849—Loewenstein vs. Schiff. 765—Thompson vs. Peissner. 415—Hamilton vs. Percy. 416—Thole vs. Morecroft. 417—Howard vs. Same. 418—Moore vs. Bloom. 420—Spahn vs. Chase. 421—Feigt vs. Goldman. 428—Herndon vs. Hammerstein. 427—Hanrahan vs. Kelly. 438—Cowan vs. Weill.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 726—Bates vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 531—Reid vs. Welveiter. 734—Morris vs. Carrazoe. 742—Vietor vs. Perkins. 889—Haubes vs. Jacobson. 566—Drake vs. Tucker. 1077—Reed vs. Thompson. 538—Folsom vs. Lewis. 1065½—Sanger vs. Emmett. 1000—Raymond vs. Newton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

396—Remington vs. Whitcomb. 583—Schnitzer vs. Hutkoff. 1975—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. 981—Herman vs. Ruhland. 2597—Cohn vs. Wing. 98—Sloane vs. Breck. 2428—Reilly vs. I. Calvin Shafer Company. 764—Marx vs. Sprague. 948—Levy vs. Gorman. 1096—Simon vs. Walker. 1042—Goldstein vs. Finelite. 101—Manchester vs. McCormick. 1015—Holm vs. Parmele-Ecclesenc Lumber Company. 567—Bauer vs. Schultz. 547—Davidson vs. Woodworth. 534—Weson vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 525—Lister Company vs. same. 536—Iselin vs. same. 591—Jones vs. Burtis. 607—Denig vs. Haskell. 510—Kaskell vs. Wolfenstein. 414—Brigham vs. Callahan. 28—Read vs. Crotty. 40—Hill vs. Bachrach. 93—Stern vs. Danzinger. 94—Same vs. same. 104—Cahone vs. Audley. 182—Schefer vs. Gorman. 183—Klein vs. same. 189—Block vs. Dattelbaum.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2338—Goodridge vs. Wyatt. 2494—Graf vs. Kaufman. 2451—La Roche vs. Fletcher. 1826—C. Kenyon Company vs. Finelite. 2547—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 2690—Schmidt vs. Leatham. 2611—Hartman vs. Marri. 2843—O'Brien vs. McGuinis. 2755—Mattlage vs. Falk. 2756—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on general call on regular calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Aymar vs. Fowler—William B. Anderson. People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. (In re Johnson & Johnson)—Luke A. Lockwood. Leggett vs. Hadden—Carl A. De Gersdorf. Wallach vs. Rosenthal—Rufus W. Peckham, Jr. Diller vs. Ullman—Guy Amringe. Halstead vs. Bonnett—Noah Davis. Matter of Patent Clothing Company—James J. Nealis. Matter of Goling—R. W. Peckham, Jr. Brown vs. Rand—Thomas F. Donnelly.

O'Brien, J.—Bittener vs. Duckler—A. Salomon.

Williams, J.—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hutchinson—Edward D. O'Brien.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Montgomery vs. Jenkins—George E. Morgan.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company—Francis H. Wilson.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—John C. Hurley vs. Charles S. Osborn—Forbes J. Hennessy.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT—Parts I. and II.—Clement and Osborne, JJ.—Nos. 443, 192, 786, 797, 835, 457, 902, 523, 694, 411, 691, 621, 646, 655, 229. Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 137, 93, 147.

HELD FOR KIDNAPPING THEIR DAUGHTER

The Child Had Been Taken from the Parents Because of Cruelty.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—City Judge George Appell this morning held Michael Hellwig and his wife at 115 First Street on a charge of assault and kidnapping their daughter Lottie, sixteen years old.

A complaint was made last Friday to Judge Appell that Hellwig and his wife, who is the stepmother of Lottie, were ill treating her. The Judge referred the matter to Dr. G. B. Balch, President of the Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He committed her to the care of an aunt, Mrs. Annie Weslenhoefer, until he could send her to some institution.

Hellwig went to the aunt's house, at 30 Mount Vernon Avenue, last night, and, being denied admission, took a club and forced an entrance. He took the girl away with him to his own home, where, it is said, he gave her another whipping.

When policemen went there this morning he denied that the girl was in the house. She was found locked in the garret. Dr. Balch took charge of her again, had the parents put under arrest, and then laid the matter before District Attorney Platt, in White Plains, who said he would present it to the Grand Jury without delay.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are: Col. Daingerfield Parker, from Lieutenant Colonel Thirteenth Infantry to the Eighteenth Infantry, vice Lazelle, retired; Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, from Major Second Infantry to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Parker; Major Jacob H. Smith, from Captain Nineteenth Infantry to the Second Infantry, vice Worth; Capt. Francis H. French, from First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Nineteenth Infantry, to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company K, vice Smith.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Assistant Surgeon, four months; Lieut. William T. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, two months' extension; Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, twenty-five days.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Fort Sherman, Idaho, for the trial of enlisted men, Capt. William A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, President.

Navy.

—Assistant Naval Constructor G. W. Street has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy Department, on completion of which he will assume the duty of Superintending Constructor at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

—Sailmaker J. H. Franklin and Boatswains W. H. Cooper and P. A. Smith, and Gunner William Walsh have been detached from the Dale and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—Boatswain C. E. Hawkins has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard Dec. 31, and ordered to the Minnesota Jan. 1.

—Lieut. Commander R. E. Carmody has been detached as executive officer of the Dale and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—The Dale has been taken out of commission at the Washington Yard, and will be sent to Baltimore for use of the Naval Militia.

—Lieut. W. B. Hodges and Surgeon S. S. Dickson have been detached from the Dale and placed on waiting orders.

—Sailmaker T. O. Fassett has been detached from duty at the Union Iron Works and placed on the retired list.

—Boatswain John McLaughlin has been detached from the Dale and ordered to take charge of the tug Triton.

—Boatswain William Manning has been detached from the Minnesota Dec. 15, and ordered to the Vermont.

—Chaplain W. C. Isaacs has been detached from the Dale and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—Commander W. W. Reisinger has been detached from the Dale and placed on waiting orders.

—Surgeon J. B. Parker has been ordered for examination for promotion Dec. 11.

—Lieut. J. R. Selfridge has been ordered for examination for promotion Dec. 10.

—Otto Bath of Brooklyn, N. Y., has

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Traveling on the Elevated Roads to Become a Pleasure.

RUSSELL SAGE ON RAPID TRANSIT

The Manhattan Company Proposes to Build Crosstown Lines and Otherwise Improve Its Service.

Russell Sage was in a talkative mood yesterday regarding the plans and prospects of the Manhattan Railway Company. His attention was called early in the day to a report from Philadelphia that negotiations were under way for a consolidation of the respective interests of the elevated roads and the Metropolitan Traction Company.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Company, is in Texas; consequently, Mr. Sage was asked to speak in behalf of the elevated roads. He said: "So far as I am concerned, no such deal is under consideration. Some time ago I was informed that George J. Gould and William C. Whitney had a talk on that subject, but it did not amount to anything.

"The Manhattan Railway Company," continued Mr. Sage, "intends to improve the elevated service by building crosstown branches, so that the public will have the benefit of quick rapid transit to all parts of the city. The company will do all it can to accommodate the public, and it has some new improvements in view which will make traveling on the elevated railroads a pleasure. The criticism of Mr. P. A. B. Widener, President of the Philadelphia Traction Company, that, in his opinion, the elevated roads have reached the height of their popularity is absurd on the face of it. The Manhattan Elevated Railroad since September has carried more passengers than it had any idea of doing. Why, only the other day we carried 700,000, and how can any surface road carry that number without a delay?"

With one of his characteristic emphatic gestures, Mr. Sage added: "The only rapid transit in New-York City for years to come will be the elevated railroad and the underground trolley system. Under the present system the elevated roads have nothing to impede their travel, and, with the improved service that we intend to furnish, I think rapid transit in its true sense will be realized."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S PURCHASE.

Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern to Become Part of That System.

It is practically settled that as soon as the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Railroad shall have been reorganized the Illinois Central will take possession of the road and operate it as part of its own system. The Illinois Central management bought the control of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern from Collis P. Huntington about one year ago, giving in payment, it was then stated, $5,500,000 of Illinois Central bonds.

This purchase was made in pursuance of an arrangement by which the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was to pay the lion's share of the purchase money and take the greater part of the property. The Illinois Central desired only to shorten and perfect its New-Orleans connection. The Louisville and Nashville Company gave the Illinois Central $5,000,000 of its own 5 per cent. bonds, and would doubtless have endeavored to fulfill its part of the arrangement had it not been enjoined from so doing under the laws of Kentucky. When the interest on the bonds became due there was a default, and the Illinois Central management decided to relinquish the Louisville and Nashville bonds and assume the sole responsibility for the purchase.

A tour of inspection was made over the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern a few days ago by President Stuyvesant Fish and other officers of the Illinois Central.

Kansas Pacific Foreclosure.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 5.—The foreclosure proceedings on the old Kansas Pacific, now a part of the Union Pacific system, was made permanent this morning by the filing in the United States court of a suit that has many entanglements with the Union Pacific receivership. There are matters recited that have already been acted upon by the courts, some still pending, and others that have been submitted to Congress in a bill for the settlement of Union Pacific affairs. It is a printed pamphlet of thirty-three pages, touching upon many matters relating to the Union Pacific.

The title of the suit is Russell Sage and George J. Gould, trustees, complainants, against the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants. The petition is addressed to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, within the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and the District of Kansas. This suit has been filed in other United States courts. The petition recites many official acts, and also asks that Frederic R. Coudert and J. W Doane be added to the list of receivers in this court.

Transcontinental Lines Agree.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—At last the transcontinental lines have reached an agreement whereby they will enter the proposed new passenger association. The Transcontinental Committee at to-day's general meeting presented a report which was at once ratified by the general meeting. It provides that all round-trip rates to points in Montana be withdrawn, on account of the demoralization which is caused by the scalping of the return tickets; that a uniform rate to Colorado and Utah be made, and that the rate to Pacific coast points be advanced $10, except in the case of the northern route, which will be advanced $7.50. The general meeting convenes again to-morrow, when still further progress will undoubtedly be made. General Manager Truesdale of the Rock Island presided at to-day's meeting.

Central Pacific Affairs.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who has come to this country as the representative of British holders of Central Pacific securities for the purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of that property, has had two or three interviews with C. P. Huntington and Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard. During the interviews with Mr. Huntington, which occurred at that gentleman's residence in Park Avenue, Sir Charles was assured that every facility that the Central Pacific management could afford him in the pursuit of his investigations would be extended.

Mr. Wilson intends to inspect the Central Pacific property and visit the Pacific slope, but he has not yet fixed the date of his departure from New-York.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Following is the list of the railways subsidized this year by the Provincial Legislature, in Ottawa, Ontario, with their respective amounts: Quebec and Lake St. John, $389,258; Baie des Chaleurs, $169,180; Montreal and Western, $85,000; Ottawa and Gatineau Valley, $72,800; Canada-Atlantic, $7,000; Montford Colonization, $34,250; Orford Mountain, $21,520; Lotbinière and Megantic, $37,983; United Counties, $37,042; Phillipsburg-Quarrier Junction, $25,720; Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental, $46,977.

—One source of demoralization of Western passenger rates has just been discovered by Chairman Caldwell of the defunct Western Passenger Association. It is the payment by agents of commissions to each other. When a customer visits the office of a railroad and asks for a ticket to a certain point by some route which prevents that railroad from handling the business the agent applied to goes to the office of another road and turns the passenger over to the agent there.

—President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande, speaking of the business outlook in Colorado, says: "The increased earnings of the railroads as compared with last year give substantial evidence of the revival of business, and this applies to all branches of trade."

—President Albert J. Elias of the Third Avenue Railroad Company has called a special meeting of the stockholders for the 20th inst., for the purpose of authorizing an issue of additional capital stock to the extent of $2,000,000, making the total amount $9,000,000.

—The New-Haven Street Railway Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Edgewood Avenue Company's lines, which consist of about seven miles of tracks in New-Haven. The price fixed upon is said to be between $100,000 and $125,000.

—Edward K. Stiles was, on Tuesday, appointed by Judge Caldwell, in St. Louis, special master to take testimony as to what benefits, if any, the Atchison and St. Louis and San Francisco Roads obtain from the Atlantic and Pacific.

—A proposition is under consideration for extending the Ulster and Delaware Railroad to Kingston Point, where direct connection can be made with the Albany Day Line steamers.

—S. P. Kretzer, the head of the land and immigrant department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has transferred his headquarters from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

—W. H. Truesdale, receiver of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, is supposed to be slated for the position of General Manager of the Rock Island Road.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad management has decided to increase its standard weight of steel rails on its main line from 85 to 100 pounds.

—F. B. Drake, of Toledo has been appointed receiver of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, is in this city for consultation with the Vanderbilts.

—Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

JEWELER JOSEPH RUNDBACK ARRESTED

Creditors Find Property Worth $5,000 Which They Think Belongs to Them.

Joseph Rundback, a jeweler at 2,168 Third Avenue, failed on Nov. 24, with debts amounting to $11,000. When the Sheriff went to his store to attach the stock, goods worth only $500 could be found.

The creditors, believing that something was wrong, employed private detectives to make an investigation. It was discovered that on the night preceding the failure Rundback had gone to the Wellington Hotel, registering as H. M. Meyerhoff of New-Haven. Shortly after he registered a large trunk was delivered at the hotel for him. Rundback was seen to leave the hotel several times, carrying each time a bag, which he took to the flat of William Dattelbaum, at 24 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

A warrant was procured, and Dattelbaum's house was searched Tuesday night. Property worth $5,000, supposed to have been taken there by Rundback, was found, and Dattelbaum was arrested. An hour or two later Rundback was taken into custody at his home, 4 Lincoln Place.

Both men were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Dattelbaum was discharged, as there was no evidence to show that he was concerned in the fraud.

Rundback was held in $500 bail for examination to-morrow. The bond was furnished by Collin H. Woodward of 473 West Seventy-fifth Street.

A TUGBOAT'S CYLINDER HEAD BLOWN OUT

The Crew Nearly Knocked Overboard —One Man Reported Seriously Injured.

The tugboat Edward M. Timmons, belonging to the Mutual Tugboat Company, blew out a cylinder head yesterday while coming up the bay with the steamship Energie in tow, and one man is said to have been seriously injured.

When the tug was between Liberty Island and the Battery it was discovered that something was wrong with her machinery, as steam was escaping in great quantities.

The entire crew went to the engine room companionway to discover what the trouble was, and while they were looking down through the cloud of steam the head of the cylinder blew out with a terrific noise.

The force of the escaping steam and the concussion threw the men in all directions, some narrowly escaping going overboard.

One man was said to have been dangerously injured, but his name and the nature of his injuries could not be ascertained. The Timmons was towed to Pier A, where she was laid up for repairs.

WILL TEND BABY WHILE HIS WIFE WORKS

Edmund Squires Had Tired of It, So Mrs. Squires Had Him Arrested.

Mrs. Delia Squires, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday charged her husband, Edmund, with abandonment. The testimony showed that Edmund had left his wife because she wanted him to remain at home and take care of the baby while she went to work and earned money to support the family.

"But I didn't marry her to have her support me," pleaded Squires. "I have been out of work, and she has been employed as a cook at 4 Monroe Street. If I remain in the house, I'll never be able to get a job."

"Your wife seems to be willing to support you, and you don't appear to be able to get work. Shall I send you to jail?" asked Justice Quigley.

"Well, your Honor," said Squires, "I guess I had better take care of the baby."

Mrs. Squires and her husband walked out of court arm in arm.

WHEAT FED TO CATTLE

The Agricultural Department's Estimate of the Amount Thus Consumed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A special report on the feeding of wheat to cattle has just been issued from the Agricultural Department, as follows:

The returns from the correspondents of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture relative to the amounts of wheat fed to stock estimate the quantity already fed—that is to say, up to Oct. 30—at 46,030,000 bushels, and the estimated amount to be fed, 29,273,000 bushels, making a total of 75,303,000 bushels.

These figures on wheat feeding are merely the meagre estimates from those States wherein correspondents have complied with the request of the department, and must not be taken as anything more than an attempt at approximation of the total feeding of wheat from present supply. The severity and length of the Winter will necessarily influence the final findings upon this question.

Jay Cooke.

From The Washington Post, Dec. 4.

An elderly man with snow-white hair, who carried himself erect and dressed in such an unassuming way as to be easily mistaken for a well-to-do farmer, inscribed the name Jay Cooke on the register of the Riggs House last evening. The person of the once great financier seemed known to but few frequenters of the lobby. He does not come to the capital often nowadays, but before that terrible smash of September, 1873, he was well known in Washington. His brother, Henry D. Cooke, who was the first Governor of the District, managed the Washington branch of the banking concern of Jay Cooke & Co. Mr. Cooke is still active in business despite his advanced years, and though no longer a great figure in financial circles is still possessed of money-making ability, and has been a lucky investor in Pennsylvania coal properties that yield him a goodly revenue.

Her Trunks to be Sent to Detroit.

An order came from Washington yesterday for the shipment to Detroit of the trunks of the wife of Abd-El-Nour, the Syrian merchant. Their contents will be used in her trial for smuggling.

NO INDICTMENT FOR BRIBERY

Constitutional Convention Delegates Kurth and Deterling Relieved of the Accusation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Grand Jury to-day reported that no indictment could be found against Delegates Kurth and Deterling of the Gravesend District, in connection with the Constitutional Convention alleged bribery cases. This ends the case, and both men are discharged.

The charge against the delegates, who were not seated until the close of the session, was that they were bribed by the Republicans to vote with them by the allowance of full salary from the day when the convention assembled.

ARMY INSTRUCTION AT COLLEGES

How the Students and Faculty Regard the Military Professors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The reception of army officers at colleges where they are gratuitous professors of military science is always interesting to other army officers and to those who believe the system offers the best way of educating young men for possible military duty in the future.

The Adjutant General of the army has reports from officers stationed at 100 colleges, where they act as professors of military science, and in nearly every instance the interest manifested by the students and Faculty is satisfactory. In some cases this is put down as only fair and friendly. At one college, the West Virginia University, at Morgantown, but "poor interest" is taken by the students and "none at all" by the Faculty. At another college, the Memphis (Tenn.) Institute, the interest taken by students is "slight," while, regarding the Faculty, the report from the college says: "The Principal has seemingly much interest; the other instructors have no voice in the matter."

The New-York colleges show considerable interest in the instruction, both students and Faculty being greatly in favor of the system. At Riverview Academy, at Poughkeepsie, while the interest of the Faculty is "very great," that of the students is "almost enthusiastic." The College of St. Francis Xavier, in New-York City, shows "good" interest among students and Faculty. The De La Salle Institute, in New-York City, seems to appreciate the value of the military professor. The interest of the Faculty is graded as "marked." At Cornell the students show "good" and "growing" interest, and an equally satisfactory view is taken of the instruction at St. John's College, at Fordham; St. John's Military School, at Manlius; the Peekskill Military Academy, and the Liberal Institution, at Fort Plain.

THE PLATE RESISTED THE ATTACK

Powder Depots for Both Army and Navy on the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A seventeen-inch plate made by the Carnegie Steel Company has been attacked by the thirteen-inch forged steel projectile made by the Carpenter Steel Works, at Reading. The plate had been fired at before at armor tests, and had sustained the attack satisfactorily. There was naturally some interest among ordnance experts in the attack on this seventeen-inch plate, which might be considered as somewhat weakened by its previous experience. The Carpenter shell, however, failed to force its way into the plate, which was not damaged. The shell was broken up.

The naval ordnance officers have been testing, in an eight-inch gun, some brown prismatic powder, manufactured by the California Powder Company of Santa Cruz, which is the source of supply for the navy on the Pacific coast. The material was reported as very satisfactory. Both the army and navy now have powder depots on the Pacific coast, and the troops and vessels can be furnished with powder of good quality in sufficient quantities, without the enormous expense of transporting it across the continent.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE MAILS

Cases in Which Second-Class Rates of Postage May Be Refused.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Postmaster General Bissell has issued an order that whenever the general character and manner of issue of a periodical publication is changed in the interest of the publisher or of an advertiser or other person by the addition of unusual quantities of advertisements, or of matter different from that usually appearing in the publication, or calculated to give special prominence to some particular business or businesses, or otherwise, especially where large numbers of copies are circulated by or in the interest of particular persons, or where there is to be an excessive number of alleged sample copies mailed, or where the issue is to be sold at a special and different price than that charged for the customary issue, the second-class rates of postage will be denied that issue; and if there be repeated instances of such irregularities, the publication will be excluded from the mails as second-class matter.

TO ESTABLISH FORESTRY SCHOOLS

Prof. Parks's Scheme for Developing the Science in This Country.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A report on the forestry systems of Europe has been prepared for the National Bureau of Education, at Washington, by Prof. C. Welling Parks of this city. The report is prepared with a view of carrying out similar ideas in this country.

The systems in use in Austria, France, Switzerland, and Germany are described at length. The establishment of a single large forestry school is practicable, similar to that of France, or forestry science could be taught Government pupils in several of the best universities in the country. The system which finds greatest favor with Prof. Parks is the establishing of coast, valley, plain, and mountain schools at points from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including New-England, Alabama or Georgia, the valley of the Mississippi or the Missouri, and the neighborhood of Denver and San Francisco.

NEW POINT IN ANTI-LIQUOR AGITATION

Is It a Violation of Law to Give Wine to Minors at Communion?

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—At the convention of the Albany County Women's Christian Temperance Union to-day a committee was appointed to look into the statutes and ascertain whether it is not a violation of law to serve fermented wine to minors at communion.

Resolutions were adopted condemning "living pictures," recommending that a committee be appointed to urge newspapers not to insert objectionable advertisements, and against the use of fermented wine in communion services.

Majestic's Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe on the White Star steamship Majestic yesterday were Col. J. O. Broadhead, United States Minister to Switzerland, and Mrs. Broadhead; J. Morris Post, United States Consular Agent at Pau, France; William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Pauline Whitney; Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Albert Carstairs, James K. Gracie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. North, Stafford Northcote, A. Paget, Capt. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer, W. A. Todd, Sir William C. Van Horne, Prof. Henry A. Ward, and Dr. A. D. Thomas.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Matters of Interest to Men in the Business.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXCHANGE

A Broadway Property Twice Resold —Purchase by a Delmonico Waiter—New Hotel for the West Side.

The report for the year of the Real Estate Exchange Directors and the balance sheet are now being sent to the stockholders, preparatory to the annual meeting, which will take place on Monday next. On Nov. 15, 1893, there was a balance on hand of $8,622.77. During the year there were received: From rent of offices, $29,710.77; from membership subscriptions, $1,900; from the Information Bureau, $1,012.35, and from the auction room, $5,397.91. About half of the latter item represents rent paid by the Building Material Exchange. Less than $2,900 was received during the year for auction sales, rent of stands, signs, &c. The expenses include $12,926.62 for care of building, $8,149.45 for taxes, $5,097 for office salaries, $697.81 for legal services, and $1,588.24 for lighting, telephone, messenger service, postage, &c. The balance on hand on Nov. 15, 1894, was $8,490.71. A dividend of $5,000 was paid during the year, or 1 per cent.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have resold the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, 61 by 98, with old buildings, at an advance. The purchasers, a down-town firm, will erect a ten-story fire-proof building on the plot. The property has changed hands three times within ten days, each time with a profit.

Another west side hotel is to be erected. The new one, for which the plans were filed yesterday, will be built by Harry Chaffee on the west side of Sherman Square, 100 feet south of Seventy-first Street. It will be seven stories high and will cost $80,000.

Mr. D. J. Willemann, a Delmonico waiter, was the purchaser yesterday at an auction sale of the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 117 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9. The property was sold by order of executors by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan at 111 Broadway. The price paid was $32,100.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan also sold, under foreclosure, at $25,000, to Peter A. Cassidy, 1,084 First Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street, 25.5 by 75, with four-story brick tenement, with store in front and one-story store in rear.

The same firm offered the property 414 to 420 West Thirty-sixth Street, 85 by 98.9, and the three-and-one-half-story brick dwelling 337 West Twenty-eighth Street. Both parcels were bid in, the first for $36,150 and the other for $17,000.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold at auction, for $12,250, to Daniel Rothstein, the lot, 25 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure at $50,000, to the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, the brick factory and stable property at 526 to 530 West Twenty-fifth Street, 75 by 98.9. He also sold under foreclosure, at $18,100, to Lewis H. Hallen, the five-story brick flat, with store, 470 Lenox Avenue, east side, 79.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 84.

The offerings at 59 Liberty Street of 138 East Fourteenth Street and 135 and 137 East Thirteenth Street were withdrawn.

To-day's sales at auction, to take place at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Hopkins, referee, 123 Bowery, east side, about 50.2 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 102, five-story brick store building. Due on judgment, $86,580.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John A. Straley, referee, plot at Riverdale, on west side of Bettner's Lane, 1,011 by 204 by 1,062.9 by 198.8, containing 4.73 acres. Due on judgment, $17,720.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, 27 East Thirtieth Street, north side, 110 feet east of Madison Avenue, 19.10 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,520; on prior mortgage, $3,070.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emile Beneville, referee, 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 14 by 90, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,280.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Joseph E. Owens, referee, plot on St. Nicholas Place, east side, 124.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 74.11 by 100.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 468 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.9 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,825.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Vyse Street, east side, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, by Robert Pickens of 1,247 Clover Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 113 feet east of First Avenue, by George G. Banzer of 1,712 East End Avenue, two five-story brick flats; cost, $36,000.

Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Third Avenue, by Henry Gross of 205 East Sixty-second Street, one-story brick store; cost, $500.

Sherman Square, west side, 100.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, by Harry Chaffee of Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street, seven-story brick hotel; cost, $80,000.

Topping Street, west side, 420 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, by Joseph P. O'Donnell of 1,877 Vanderbilt Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $10,500.

No. 240 West Thirtieth Street, by New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, four-story brick patrol house and two-story brick stable; cost, $20,200.

Mott Avenue, east side, 140 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, by William P. Howell, three-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Northwest corner of Cedar Street and Trinity Avenue, alterations to two-story frame dwelling by Sylvanus O. Phelon; cost, $300.

No. 6 Front Street, alterations to four-story brick factory and store by Richard L. Howell.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. John Reis & Co. have sold sixteen lots of the Matthews estate, on the south side of Avenue B, between East Thirteenth and East Fifteenth Streets, Brooklyn, at $11,000.

Mr. H. Nicklewicz has sold for William J. Morrison, to Russell R. Raymond, at $1,800, two lots, each 20 by 100, on Fifty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to John C. Schenck, at $3,000, a plot, 175 by 100, on the south side of Hull Street, 125 feet east of Bushwick Avenue. To the same, at $2,132.31, he sold the adjoining plot, 50 by 100. To L. C. H. Bolling, plaintiff, at $8,000, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 133 Berkeley Place, 20 by 100. To Emily T. Eaton, plaintiff, at $6,900, he sold the three-story brownstone dwelling 45 Hancock Street, 18 by 100. To Peter F. Plunkett, plaintiff, he sold, in partition, at $8,000, the three-story brick house 459 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Eleventh Street, 20 by 65.

Mr. Edward G. Nelson, as referee, sold to Marion E. Rust, plaintiff, at $8,050, the three-story brick dwelling 259 Clermont Avenue, 21 by 105.11½.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

North side of Quincy Street, 380 feet west of Sumner Avenue, two-story and basement two-family brick dwelling, 20 by 45, by Charles M. Isbill; cost, $4,500.

South side of Seventy-seventh Street, 537.9 feet east of Fourth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 14 by 20, with extension 14 by 14, by F. B. Bond; cost, $1,800.

North side of Magenta Street, 200 feet east of Crescent Street, two-story and attic frame building, 21 by 34, two families, by F. Linblad; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

115TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 4th Av, 17.10x100; Adaline A. Taylor and husband to Teresa Henry..... $13,500

118TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.10; Samuel Bernard to Sarah J. Steele..... 21,000

152D ST, S East; Oscar Ehlers to Michael Sullivan..... 42,000

133D ST, n s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; Henry W. Eaton, referee, to William J. Nicklas..... 8,800

116TH ST, 315 West; George Hessels and wife to Eliza J. Hayes..... 28,500

97TH ST, s s, 554.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x100; David Thomson, referee, to Ernest J. Gehben..... 15,350

123D ST, n s, 108.8 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x100.11; Thomas Hart to Nathan A. Ulman..... 1

106TH ST, s s, 169.7 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 25x100.11; Luzon J. Adams and wife to Henry C. Niedenstein..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Francisco Frostbach to Luzon J. Adams..... 1

117TH ST, 264 West; Frederick Voss and wife to Henry W. Tamm..... 22,000

133D ST, 524 to 542 West; Michael H. Cashman and wife to Charlotte E. Allis..... 1

150TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 50x irregular; Thomas Connery to John J. Geraty..... 25,000

115TH ST, s e corner of Morningside Av, East, 101.5x92x77x84.9x31.10; Ida L. Jenkins and others to L. Clark Seelye and another, trustees..... 1

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 23.8 ft n of 187th St, 95x47.5, and other property; Michael H. Cashman and wife to Charlotte E. Allis..... 1

RIDER AV, w s, 918 ft s of 144th St, 150x125; Mary Cummings to Richard W. Kane and another..... 6,118

LOTS 80 and 81, map of East Morrisania, 23d Ward, and other property, 1-10 part; Mary Cochran to Dennis W. Moran..... 1

LOTS 3 and 4, map of property occupied by Ursuline Convent, 23d Ward; Clara Fairchild to Edwin B. Stanton..... 45

LOTS 80 and 81, map of East Morrisania, 23d Ward, 1-5 part and other property; John M. Cochran and wife to Dennis W. Moran..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, 1-10 part; Caroline M. Cochran to same..... 1

LOT 118, map of Morrisania, &c., 23d Ward; Morris Hahn to Peter Delacy..... 10,500

JULIA ST, n s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 51x irregular; Louis Poborsky and wife to Charles H. Heimburg..... 4,000

FULTON AV, n w s, 176 ft s w of 170th St, 50x209; William H. Zeltner to Emma M. Zeltner..... 1

BOWERY, 123; Edmund W. Wyle to Martha Gunn..... 1

PEARL ST, 189; Jennie Rheinstein to Abraham L. Gutman..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham L. Gutman to Jennie Rheinstrom and another..... 1

DIVISION ST, s s, 130 ft e of New Canal St, 52x95.9x59.2x68.9; Jonas Weil and wife and others to Bertha Dworsky..... 10

HOUSTON ST, 160 West; Regina Longfelder to Katie Burger and another..... 35,500

BLEECKER ST, 126, 1-3 part; Richard D. Morse to Martha L. Colby.. 1

SAME PROPERTY, 1-3 part; Arthur H. Colby and wife to Richard D. Morse, Jr..... 1

10TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x92; Arthur M. Foley and others, executors, to Elizabeth Foley..... ..

LEWIS ST, 59; Samuel Roth and wife to Aaron Weisberger..... 1

12TH ST, n s, Lot 326, map of division of estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Thomas Krekeler..... 12,275

PITT ST, 95 and 97; Bertha Dworsky to Jonas Weil and another..... 10

LEWIS ST, 27; Rachel Cohen and another to Leopold Kaufmann..... 175

SAME PROPERTY, ½ part; Joseph Siegler to Mathilda Beyer; ex prop and 150

3D ST, s s, 14.12 ft e of Avenue C, 22.7x106, ½ part; Samuel Roth to Sarah Roth..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Aaron Weisberger and wife to Samuel Roth.. 1

GREENE ST, 171 and 173; John Nagle to Alfred C. Barnes..... 1

NORFOLK ST, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Ellen Abrahams to Adolph Cohen..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Andrew A. Walters and wife to Harvey A. Johnston and wife to Mary Walters..... 32,000

19TH ST, 54 and 56 West; Lizzie Osborn, formerly Miles, and another to Harriet E. and Dottie Halsey... 1

35TH ST, 225 and 227 East; Katharina Linck to Rosanna Wolf..... 24,250

22D ST, 233 West; Alexis Godillot, Jr., and another to Robert D. Curry..... 1

37TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Emily Myers and others to Charles F. Myers..... 10,500

33D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 75x98.9; Henry and Philip Stiehl and wives to George Schreiner..... 32,500

29TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Heinriette Gunther to Augusta Katzenstein..... 12,000

50TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Teresa Henry to Timothy M. Taylor..... 25,800

70TH ST, s s, 106.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.2x100.5; Mina Simon to Emile Simon..... 1

63D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Edgar S. Appleby and wife to William Drought. 15,000

93D ST, 35 West; Harry E. Ramsay to Herbert G. Hull..... 1

10TH AV, s e corner of 46th St, 20.5x 60; Charles Klingelhoefer, trustee, &c., to James McClenahan..... 28,100

80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; William H. Ramsay to Henry E. Stevens..... 1

87TH ST, 536 East; Felix Levy and wife to Francis L. Mayer..... 10,000

74TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of 1st Av, 20x57; Daniel Vossler to Louis Poborsky..... 7,000

103D ST, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Henry W. Eaton, referee, to Susan Hennessy..... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BUCKMAN, George L., to Jeannette Hilgers; n s of 104th St, 50 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years..... $6,500

BOGGS, William, and wife to Hattie Seely; 266 West 11th St, demand.... 60,000

CLEMENS, Barbara, to George W. Eggers; e corner of Prescott Av and Boston Road, 2 years..... 3,000

COHEN, Adolph, and wife to Z. D. Underhill, executor; 142 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 25,000

DWORSKY, Bertha, to Jonas Weil and another; s s of Division St, 130 ft e of New Canal St, installments. 23,350

DWORSKY, Abraham J., and another to Josephine Chedsey; w s of Orchard St, 131.10 ft n of Canal St, 5 years..... 2,000

DROUGHT, William, to E. S. Appleby; n s of 63d St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 15,000

DENTON, Caroline F., to Frederick Van Axte; s s of 134th St, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 1 year..... 2,000

FRIEDMAN, Hanie, and another to John Rottkamp; 29 Pitt St, 3 years.. 3,500

GRIFFIN, Linnie H., to Annie M. Procter; e s of Railroad Av, 325 ft s of 180th St, 3 years..... 3,250

HEIMSOTH, Friedrich, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; n e corner of Church and White Sts, 5 years..... 35,000

HELMKEN, Amelia, to A. M. Baumann; 79 West 115th St, 5 years.... 3,000

KREKELER, Thomas, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 429 East 12th St, 1 year..... 7,000

KING, Henrietta L., and others to Virginia Clark; 130 to 158 West Houston St, and 2 to 20 Varick Place, and other property, 1 year... 20,000

LONGFELDER, Regina, to Joseph Kohnstamm; 160 West Houston St, 1 year..... 4,000

MORTON, William H., and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; s e corner of Division and 177th Sts, 5 years..... 4,000

MEIXEL, Katharina, to John Rottkamp; w s of Union Av, 75 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years..... 2,000

MURPHY, Bridget E., to M. A. Roby; n s of Water St, 75.6 ft e of Catharine Slip, demand..... 1,100

MYERS, Charles F., to Francis M. Marks, n s of 87th St, 116.8 ft e of 8th Av, installments..... 2,000

McCLENAHAN, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 10th Av and 46th St, 3 years..... 18,000

MULLINS, Thomas F., to Richard S. Emmet, trustee; s s of 57th St, 247.1 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 400

MAYER, Francis L., and another to Felix Levy; s s of 87th St, 402.9 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 7,500

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE to the Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of Broadway and Beaver St, 5 years..... 400,000

OPPENHEIMER, Solomon, and wife to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, w s of 6th Av, 25.5 ft n of 49th St, 3 years..... 15,000

PABORSKY, Louis, to Charles H. Heimberg; s s of 74th St, 60 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,000

SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; same property, 5 years.. 3,000

ROBINSON, John S., to F. S. Flower; w s of Suffolk St, Plot 35, map of Leandert's farm, leasehold..... 1,957

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

LENOX HILL.

A new and elegant full-width house, close to the 72d St. entrance to the Park.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST., 1 MADISON AV.

305 EAST 57th ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 22x50x100; in perfect order; sold cheap to quick purchaser; liberal amount can remain on mortgage. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Times Building, or C. VOLZING & SON, 953 3d Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR cash, or might exchange for free and clear property, the following swell apartment houses: 2, 4, and 6 Glenada Place, } Brooklyn. 71 Pineapple St., }

J. WILSON HAMILTON, Owner, 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT—Until May 1, the handsomely-furnished four-story brownstone-front house No. 14 West 46th St.; will be rented at a very low price to a small private family only. For permit apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 234 5th Av.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON DUCK, DYED Brown.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 4, 1894.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with 1,500 yards of Cotton Duck, 6½ to 7 ounce, dyed brown, conforming strictly to sample that can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions of manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Duck" and addressed to A. F. ROCKWELL, Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Depot.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, December 1st, 1894.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., December 18th, 1894, and then opened, for supplying one steam road roller, as per specifications, &c., which can be had at this office.

SHIPPERS AND RAILWAYS

Annual Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

THE DUTY OF RAILROAD MANAGERS

There Should Be Penalties for Violations of the Inter-State Commerce Act -- Evils and Their Remedies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The eighth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which was sent to Congress to-day, ranges through a variety of subjects, opening with that of court decisions, noting that in the case of Brimson and others the Supreme Court held that Congress may employ any appropriate means to accomplish the objects of the law granted to it by the Constitution, and that Congress has plenary power to prescribe the rules regulating inter-State commerce; that the provisions of Section 12 of the act to regulate commerce, requiring the courts to use their process in aid of inquiries before the commission, is constitutional and valid; that a proceeding to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses before the commission or to compel the production of books, papers, and documents is a case of which, under the Constitution, a Federal court may take cognizance; that failure to obey an order of the court requiring the giving of such testimony, or the production of documents before the commission, is properly punishable as contempt of court.

Regarding criminal and civil procedure under the law, the commission, calling attention to misapprehension upon this point, explains its duty to report to the Department of Justice facts concerning alleged violations of the penal clauses of the act, and says this does not clothe the commission with detective or prosecuting functions, its connection with the criminal side of the law ending with such report to the Department of Justice.

The report says that it is the duty of shippers, railroad managers, and citizens generally to assist the Government in running down violations of the statute designed to protect their interests. Transportation should not be regarded as a part of the private business of shippers. It should be viewed as an agency provided under Government sanction. It recommends that the carrying corporations be made indictable and subject to fine for violations of the act. The report presents at length a statement of the work of the commission and discusses the long and short haul clause. Due observance of that clause, it says, will encourage legitimate and restrain illegitimate competition in the carrying trade.

The report then presents the facts constituting what is known as the Southern freight war; that is, the freight war that has been going on in territory south of the Potomac River during the past Summer, showing the causes of the war, as the great injury resulting to numerous places and dealers therein, &c., and says that the rate adopted in that territory was ill considered and a costly effort to punish one or two competing carriers. It taught no new lessons and brought about no guarantee of future observance of the rates by the parties whom the cut was designed to injure. The report speaks of the "unreasonable freight rates from Chicago and Cincinnati to Southern points," of the "unreasonable rates" on wheat, and of the failure of many carriers to post their tariffs as required by law.

Speaking of the classification of freights, the commission refers to the progress already made toward harmonious railroad operation which is desirable for the public interest and explains the necessity to provide a single classification of commodities for the whole country. The advance in the past, it asserts, demonstrates that uniformity is practicable, and the failure to secure satisfactory progress in this work is due to the fact that the three classifications now in use have been separately developed by the associated lines operating in sections where the classifications apply, and that each group of carriers has accomplished its separate task, but seem unable to agree upon and enforce a single classification. Uniform classification, the report says, depends upon the passage of a statute requiring its accomplishment, and the commission recommends that it be directed to make and prescribe within a time to be named for such classification.

The matter of transportation and carriers subject to the statute and the relation of railroad receivers to the law are also referred to. Upon the last mentioned point it is urged that the attitude of a receiver to the law is precisely that of the corporation whose affairs have not been taken control of by the court.

Concerning overcharges and undercharges the report states that the railway service which pertains to shipping, billing, and the statement, collection, and correction of charges, especially as to traffic over connecting roads, is conducted with much uncertainty and lack of system and regularity, so that it justifies charges of gross carelessness and disregard of the rights of the shipping public. Carriers ought to publish their tariff rates and schedules plainly enough and employ agents sufficiently skilled to enable them correctly to quote rates to shippers. The fact that carriers undertake, after the collection of overcharges, to adjust the same, while right and proper in itself, does not furnish an excuse or justification for the practice of overcharging to the extent to which it is carried on.

The present method of adjusting claims of this character is attended with such delay and vexation to claimants that it is extremely unsatisfactory, resulting in great injustice to shippers and consignees. Undercharges also result in grave injustice. They are generally corrected before the property is delivered to the consignee, and, if so, he finds that he is required to pay an amount which, if he had been properly advised before the shipment, he would not have incurred, and it involves loss to him. An amendment is suggested to correct the evils mentioned. Shippers, consignees, and railroad officials are invited by the commission to apply to it by letter or telegram for information as to rates in force, which will be promptly given. This invitation, if generally accepted, will serve to prevent over and under charges in large measure, but it is urged that the only way effectively to correct the evil is by specific legislation.

Other topics considered by the commission are changes in transportation rates, through routes and through rates, and pooling of freights and divisions of earnings. On the latter subject the report says: "It may be conceded that much of the effort now being made to remove the prohibition against pooling is largely prompted by a diminution of railway revenue caused by open and secret cutting of competitive rates, and it is also generally believed that a restraint upon competition which will prevent rate-cutting is necessary to the successful operation of the law, but there is the widest difference of opinion as to the means to be employed. A safe plan of conditional pooling is not sufficient for present needs, though such a plan may appear to be a remedy for many abuses. There are others equally grave which cannot be cured without specific legislation."

Statistics of railways for the year ending June 30, 1893, are given. On that date there were 176,461.07 miles of line in the United States, being an increase during the year of 4,897.55 miles. The tendency toward consolidation is shown by the fact that 28 roads were merged, 20 roads were reorganized, and 16 roads consolidated into other systems. There were 42 operating companies having a mileage in excess of 1,000 miles. The capitalization of the roads reporting was $10,506,235,410, equivalent to $63,421 per mile of line. The number of passengers carried was 593,560,612, and the number of tons of freight carried was 745,-119,482. The gross earnings were $1,220,-751,874, the operating expenses $827,921,299, leaving net earnings of $392,830,575, which is equivalent to $2,314 per mile of line. Adding to this the income from other sources to the amount of $149,649,615, gives as the amount available for the payment of fixed charges and dividends $542,482,190. From this there were paid $431,422,126 as fixed charges and dividends, and other payments from net income to the amount of $102,-941,289, leaving a surplus of $8,116,745. The number of employes was 873,602, being an increase over the previous year of 52,187. The number of employes killed was 2,727, an increase of 173, and the number injured was 31,728, an increase of 3,462. The number of passengers killed was 200, being a decrease of 77; the number injured was 3,229, being an increase of only 2 over the previous year.

Among the several recommendations of the commission are that power be conferred upon the commission to prescribe minimum as well as maximum rates; that Section 3 of the statute be amended so as to provide a procedure for the establishment of through routes and through rates; that the commission be directed to prescribe a uniform classification for freights and that carriers be required by suitable provision to conform to such classification; that, for the purpose of preventing overcharges and undercharges for inter-State transportation, the act be amended so as to connect the contract of shipment and performance by the carriers with their duty to charge or receive only such rates as have been put in force according to law; that corporations subject to the act be made liable to indictment for offenses against the statute, and that the present provisions subjecting individuals engaged in railway service to punishment by fine or imprisonment for prohibited acts be retained, but that shippers, consignees, and individuals not connected with railway employment be relieved from liability to fine and imprisonment under Section 10, except for such fraudulent acts as false billing, false classification, false weighing, false representation of the contents of its package, or false report of weight; that the word "line," when used in the act, shall be construed to be a physical line, not a business arrangement.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of the Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Mrs. Chase's Reception.—Mrs. Chase of 481 Fifth Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Chase's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lucien B. Chase, assisted in receiving. A collation was served by Clark. Among the guests were Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Clarence Brcoks, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Marshall Carville, Mrs. Dugro, Mrs. Augustus Downing, Mrs. Joseph W. Fiske, Mrs. Charles Fellows, Mrs. Lamar Foos, Mrs. William Granberry, Mrs. Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry Mott, Mrs. James McCall, Mrs. Robert Milbank, Miss O'Brien, the Misses Del Pino, Mrs. George Parmlee, Mrs. James Greer, Miss Thorne, Mrs. John Vanderpool, Mrs. Thomas Allis, Mrs. Delaplaine, Mrs. Talcott, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Luther G. Tillotson, Miss Downing, the Misses Fiske, the Misses Fellows, Mrs. Frederick Graham, Mrs. Thomas Hall, Mrs. Dexter Loomis, the Misses Mott, Miss Annie Morgan, Mrs. Joseph O'Brien, Mrs. Del Pino, Mrs. William H. Pell, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mrs. Frank Tilford, Mrs. Albert Tilt, and Mrs. Benjamin Wood.

—A Luncheon To-day.—Among the pleasantest social incidents of this afternoon few will be more charming than the luncheon to be given by Mrs. William Henry Leaich and Mrs. Thomas C. Oakley of 118 West Seventy-sixth Street, in honor of Mrs. Oakley's sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter R. Oakley. Among others who will enjoy Mrs. Leaich's and Mrs. Oakley's hospitality, are Mrs. Gilbert Oakley, Jr., and Mrs. A. T. Ward. The table, on which eight covers will be laid, is to be tastefully decorated in pink and white. The guests' favors will be dainty miniature pins.

—Col. and Mrs. Gillespie to Receive.—Cards have been sent out by Col. and Mrs. Gillespie for a reception on the afternoon of Dec. 18, from 4 until 7 o'clock, in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Miles. Gen. and Mrs. Miles and their charming daughter, who will doubtless be seen at many social affairs during the season, are to stay at the Holland House until after Christmas, when they will occupy quarters on Governors Island.

—Sketch Club Reception.—There was a reception last evening to women at the third annual exhibition of the Sketch Club, which is being held at the clubrooms, 1,473 Broadway. The rooms were filled with fashionable folk, who took much interest in the exhibit, which included the drawings submitted in the first competition of the Beaux Arts Society. The exhibition will close next Saturday.

—Mrs. S. H. Valentine's Dinner.—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street gave a dinner on Tuesday evening, at which the table decorations were of pink roses and English violets. Zither music was rendered during the dinner. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Dix, Col. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson, and A. C. Zabriskie.

—Series of Dances.—An unusually pleasant series of subscription dances is being given in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic, under the patronage of Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell, Mrs. Henry Clay King, Mrs. G. G. Turner, Mrs. Charles E. Willard, Mrs. O. D. Gray, and others. The second of the series will be held on the evening of Dec. 13.

—Mrs. Sherwood to Read in Aid of the "Kind Word," Her Pet Charity.—Mrs. Sherwood will give a reading at the New-York College of Music, 128 and 130 East Fifty-eighth Street, on Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., entitled, "A Ghost Story." Tickets may be obtained, at $2 each, at the Windsor Hotel.

—Mrs. Harvier's Reception.—Mrs. Leon Harvier of 62 West Nineteenth Street has sent out cards for a reception next Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. McCray, a well-know member of the Emma Willard Association.

—"Musical Tea."—A "musical tea" will be given by Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin at his residence, 27 West Fifty-first Street, on Saturday afternoon.

Antitoxine Serum Excellent.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Medical Officer of Health to the combined districts of Leicester and Rutland, publishes in The Lancet the results of a visit to Paris to inquire into the practical treatment of diphtheria with antitoxine serum. "From what I have seen," he says, "of the curative treatment in the hospitals of Paris by antitoxine serum, I believe it to be far ahead of any previous treatment. In some cases the results appeared to me to be magical; in practically hopeless conditions the repeated injections seemed to battle with the poison, the result depending on the constitutional recuperative power of the patient. Death generally resulted from cardiac paralysis or renal troubles; when the case was a lingering one, if death occurred it was generally due to pulmonary complications and bronchopneumonia. The important points in the treatment are held to be two-fold—first, to inject the antitoxine serum in as early a stage as possible; and, second, to use the diagnosis by bacteriological examination to discriminate the type of case to be dealt with, and so decide upon the routine treatment."

MR. TEALL APPLIES FOR A JOB

ASKS TO BE MADE COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING.

He Promises Mr. Strong to Earn His Salary and Suggests a Kind of Military Organization.

Oliver Sumner Teall yesterday made a formal application to Mayor-elect Strong for the position of Commissioner of Street Cleaning. This application is made on the condition that "there be a vacancy" in this position.

Mr. Teall promises, if he gets the job, to do his work well and to earn his money. In his letter to Mr. Strong Mr. Teall said:

"If you do, [appoint me,] I will not only clean the streets, but clean them to the satisfaction of the public. I will earn my own salary, and make every other man in the department earn his. I will employ only able-bodied men, and see that every dollar produces a dollar of value. No sweepings will be piled up for the wind to scatter, and no citizen will be obliged to pay for the private removal of garbage."

Coupled with this application Mr. Teall outlines the system which he thinks would bring satisfactory results. He has evidently copied a part of his scheme from the ideas of Dr. Parkhurst for the reorganization of the Police Department, or else has fallen gracefully into line with that gentleman's proposition. Dr. Parkhurst has declared himself in favor of a military police force, and Mr. Teall in his street-cleaning theories would also bring in military elements.

He would have the city divided into four divisions, each to be in charge of a retired army officer. Says Mr. Teall:

Such officers would be eminently qualified by their integrity and experience in the control of men to carry out the policy of the department, and would be free to accept the positions.

The city should be divided into four grand divisions, each division to be subdivided into districts, with proper district officers.

The Commissioner, the four division commanders, the Superintendent of Stables, and the Superintendent of Dumps should form a council for the management of the executive work of the department.

A permanent Advisory Committee should be formed and composed of one delegate each from the Vigilance League, the City Club, the Good Government Clubs, and the different organizations of women that are interested in cleaning the streets.

The functions of the council should be administrative, and the duties of the Advisory Committee consist of inspections by districts and suggestions for improved methods.

A conference of the council and the Advisory Committee should be held weekly, and be open to the public.

A directory of the department should be kept in every drug store in the city, so that citizens might quickly and conveniently lodge complaints in district offices. If the district officer fails immediately to respond, complaint may be made to the division commander, and, when necessary, to the Commissioner of the department. It should be unnecessary, when a barrel of ashes is not removed in Harlem, to send a complaint seven miles, to the Commissioner in Centre Street.

This plan, I should say, should be adopted as nearly as possible, considering the existing laws, and changed from time to time as may be suggested by the conference. The success of the plan will depend upon thorough organization and the strictest executive attention and discipline.

The man who really cleans the streets of New-York will do so with ease after he has perfected his organization.

The Commissioner should devote his time to direction, inspection, and correction.

Mr. Teall has, of course, the petition which was addressed to Mayor Gilroy last year, when he sought this place under a Tammany administration. Since that time there have been developments which have made him the idol of the Second Assembly District, and which he overlooked entirely when he was securing indorsers from Presidents of corporations.

His indorsers now include some of the heavy weights of this district, prominent among them being "Jimmie" Oliver, "the Sage of Paradise Park," Morris Tekulsky, and others whose names are household words in that section of the city where Mr. Teall did his campaigning for some weeks prior to the last election.

Prices of Great Violins.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

A collection of valuable violins, violas, bows, and antique instruments was offered for sale at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's rooms, Leicester Square, when some high prices were realized. Among the instruments were examples of the works of Antonius Stradivarius, Amati, Otto, Carlo, Bergonzi, and J. Guarnerius. The highest price was paid for a violin made by Antonius Stradivarius, dated 1701, this being one of the few existing specimens, measuring 14½ inches. After a spirited bidding, it was knocked down at £600. Another "Stradivarius," dated 1699, fetched £260. A violin by Carlo Bergonzi, a capital specimen of this maker's work, was sold for £200. An instrument by Joseph Guarnerius, in inlaid satinwood case, with traveling cover and silver-mounted bow, fetched £95. An "Amati," reputed to have been made for the Court of Francis, with paintings on the back, side, and scroll, was knocked down for £153. A violin by Dominicus Montagnana sold for £70; one by Antonius and Hieronymus Amati, dated 1638, for £80, and one by Lupot, dated 1806, for £55. A violoncello by David Tsechler obtained £41; one by William Forster, £30, and one by Benjamin Banks, £22. A viola, by Carlo Bergonzi, was sold for £55 10s. The total realized by the sale was £2,510 14s.

Practical Joke on a Painter.

From The London Daily News.

While resenting the visits of interviewers, Mr. Marks does not mind telling stories at his own expense to his audiences. At Clifton he told how, in 1856, he had a picture called "Toothache in the Middle Ages," which gained considerable notice. While painting it he received a letter from a neighboring dentist intimating that he would like to have a companion picture, to be called "No Toothache in the Nineteenth Century." He thought this premature, and wrote to the dentist in all simplicity, only to receive the blunt reply: "Mr. A. F. knows nothing about the picture referred to." Referring again to the first letter, he then found it bore the ominous date of April 1.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday: MAINE, fair, south winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, slightly warmer, south winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, southwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, south winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, variable winds, becoming south. VIRGINIA, fair, north winds, becoming south. NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, northeast winds, becoming south. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds, becoming south. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, south winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, except local rain in western portion, south winds. ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds, becoming south.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, OHIO and ILLINOIS, fair, south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in eastern portions, south winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, south winds. INDIANA, fair, southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler in southern portion, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, southwest winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northern portion, south winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, south winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness, cooler in extreme western portion, south winds.

NEBRASKA, increasing cloudiness, cooler, south winds. KANSAS, fair, south winds. COLORADO, increasing cloudiness, with local rain or snow, cooler in northern portion, south winds, becoming north. MONTANA, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow, cooler, south winds, becoming west.

The pressure is relatively high in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It is low in the lake regions, and a marked depression has formed on the Northern Pacific coast. The barometer has risen slightly in the upper lake region, and fallen decidedly over the Northern Rocky Mountain slope and on the North Pacific coast.

The temperature has remained nearly stationary in all districts. No precipitation has occurred, except on the Pacific coast, where rain has fallen. The weather will continue fair in all districts, with nearly stationary temperature.

WILL APPEAL TO THE COURTS

TO FIGHT MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EVASION OF TAXES.

Corporation Counsel Clark Says that the Levy on the Road's Personal Property Is Legal.

Corporation Counsel William H. Clark was asked yesterday as to what action he will take regarding the effort of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to evade the payment of $300,000 in taxes levied upon its personal property for the year 1894 by the Commissioners of Taxes.

"I will appeal from the decision of Justice Beach to every court wherein an appeal may be had," he said, "if it is necessary for me to go to them all."

"Have you heard what has become of the $13,000,000 of personal property that the company admitted it had last year, and which was then taxable?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, with a smile. "I have no knowledge of any such change in the affairs of the company. I have heard of no defalcation, no loan effected, nor of any destruction of the company's property that could produce such a shrinkage in the value of its personal assets.

"The tax levy I believe to have been properly made, and I am as fully convinced of it now as I was at the time that I so informed the Tax Commissioners."

"How about the claim that the stock and bonds, to the extent of $7,075,200, held by the company in other corporations, is exempt from taxation?"

"That matter was unquestionably gone into fully by the Tax Commissioners at the time the tax was levied, and I believe that their action will hold."

"Have you ever heard of the company making such a claim before?"

"No, I never have; and I shall endeavor fully to demonstrate that the claim is not a valid one, or one that should be considered or allowed for an instant. Why they should have paid taxes on personal property last year and refuse to do it this year I cannot imagine."

Mr. Clark was aske dwhether he thought it possible that some one of the company's counsel, having concluded that he had discovered an untried legal point in favor of the company, had advised it not to pay the taxes, said that in all probability such was the case, and that the company's action is for the purpose of testing some law that in the past they have overlooked or have not construed in their favor.

England and the Papacy.

From The London Standard.

The Rome Italie, alluding to the forthcoming visit of Cardinal Vaughan to Rome, says:

"It is interesting on this occasion to point out that there is a strong movement of rapprochement between England and the Papacy. The encyclical proeclara, in which Leo XIII. addressed an appeal to all dissidents, had an echo in the heart of the Anglican Church. Next year England will celebrate the thirteenth century of her conversion to Christianity. On that occasion the Pope will publish a letter to the English Bishops, in which he will renew his exhortations to union. Only a few days ago, from the office of the Secretary of State, a letter was addressed to a French priest, author of a work on Anglican ordinations, which seems a prelude to the coming document of Leo XIII. In it it is said that 'the Pope will spare neither work nor solicitude nor effort to bring back England to the centre of unity.' As we may see, Leo XIII. does not limit his care to the East; he extends his solicitude everywhere. In England his large and enlightened policy of rapprochement to the dissidents may not be quite fruitless. Conversions to Catholicism are very frequent in the Anglican Church, and with the wise and gentle pressure from Rome the current toward Catholicism will tend to be strengthened and widened. No doubt this grave subject will form the object of future interviews between Leo XIII. and the Primate of the Catholic Church in England."

Miss Ellen Terry's Age.

People who crave to know the ages of celebrities—and particularly of ladies who are celebrities—will be glad to note that Miss Ellen Terry has confessed that she was born in 1848, although few of her admirers would judge from her appearance that she is forty-six years of age. This piece of biographical information was given to an interviewer from The New-York Weekly, who has been plying her with questions. Novices in acting will be interested to note that the popular actress was by no means a great success as regards her first attempts. Mrs. Kean, when Miss Terry was rehearsing the part of Prince Arthur, said to her: "Do you think you would go on like that if your eyes were going to be put out? Why, you would make more fuss if you had lost your doll." At length Miss Terry was so vexed with herself that she burst into a paroxysm of crying. "That's it," was Mrs. Kean's comment, and the crying was repeated at the next rehearsal with success. With Mrs. Comyns Carr's assistance, Miss Terry, it appears, designs all the costumes she wears on the stage. This is important, she thinks, as in her opinion a dress is capable to some extent of indicating the character of the woman who wears it.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...7:09	Sun sets...4:33
Moon sets...12:22	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:34	1:41	7:43	8:00
Governors Island	1:54	2:02	8:23	8:46
Hell Gate	3:47	3:55	9:51	10:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

Alps, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Finance, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Colon	.....	12:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 6.—Alps, Port au Prince, Dec. 1; Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Braunschweig, Bremen, Nov. 24; Britannia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Marengo, Newcastle, Nov. 19; Muriel, Barbadoes, Nov. 29.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.—Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 1; Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 22; New-York, Southampton, Dec. 1; Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Dec. 1; Trave, Bremen, Nov. 27.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov 28; Marengo, Antwerp, Nov. 23; Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 6; Venezuela, La Guayra, Dec. 3.

SUNDAY, Dec. 9.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 30; Chateau Lafitte, Bordeaux, Nov. 25; Fulda, Genoa, Nov. 29; La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 1.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Rivera, Savanilla, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 4th.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Saw, Yokohama, &c., Nov. 15, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 4th.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:52 P. M. 4th.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Cormack, Yokohama, &c., Nov. 18, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Downs, Tampico, &c., Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Duchess of Roxburghe, (Br.,) Stewart, Leghorn, &c., Nov. 9, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenny, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Jenkins, Swansea Nov. 22, with tin to American Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:51 P. M.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Mistley Hall, (Br.,) Duncan, Hiogo 161 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Thomas A. Goddard, Cook, Perth Amboy, with coal to Parsons, Barnes & Pendleton.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah; Terrier, for Barbados, &c.; Berlin, for Southampton; Caracas, for La Guayra, &c.; Runic, for Liverpool; Antilla, for Nassau, N. P.; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Saratoga, for Havana and Tampico; Majestic, for Liverpool; Lepanto, for Antwerp; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Bark Fred P. Litchfield, for Nelson.

Miscellaneous.

The new steam lightship Sandy Hook, No. 51, was towed down to her station this forenoon by lighthouse tender Gardenia. She is equipped with two powerful electric lights, which will show a white light. The old light vessel showed two red lights in contradistinction to the Scotland light ship, which will hereafter show red lights instead of white as heretofore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York Nov. 28, arr. at Southampton at 9:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Tenasserim, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 1 P. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York Nov. 24, for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger., new,) from Hamburg Dec. 3 for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Rhaetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spleidt, from New-York Nov. 24 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Dec. 2.

SS Turquoise, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Dec. 2.

SS Glengoil, (Br.,) Capt. Potts, sld. from Shields for New-York Dec. 3.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Fortmann, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, sld. from Antwerp for New-York yesterday.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Leenaer, sld. from Antwerp for New-York yesterday.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Swinemunde Dec. 2.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New-York Nov. 24 for Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, arr. at St. Lucia Dec. 3.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York Nov. 11, arr. at Dundee yesterday.

SS Waverley, (Br.,) Capt. Calvert, from New-York Nov. 10 for Aden, Yokohama, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Nov. 28 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at midnight Dec. 5.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Welhaven, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Welhaven";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 1:30 AM for Italy and British India, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily at 6:30 PM Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHESTER PO WEYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M. | Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A.M. | Etruria.....Jan. 5, noon
Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M. | Campania, Jan. 12, 6 AM.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 AM. | *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 AM. | *Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. | Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 AM.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, Germanic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
New-York, Dec. 12, 11 AM. Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Noordl'd, Dec. 12, 5 AM. Waesland, Dec. 19, 11 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Nouf. Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot. Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent. No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO,